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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,868—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

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BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, and in the Midst of the FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th Dec.
* THAMES	4117	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5193	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Monie	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5193	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	4258	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5193	T. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	H. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5193	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	4257	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5193	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	5901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers proceed B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.
For further particulars apply to
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,353	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1020	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For farther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896
YARRA	4235	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4222	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4060	Regliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter,
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
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CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
PASSAGE SEASON 1897.
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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
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DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST PAY and PENSIONS collected.
[illegible] description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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S.S. "KOLA" 1192 tons on the 12th December at 2 p.m, or later if English mail is later in arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bureh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 17th Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 12th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January,
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th December 1896.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 2,312 Tons, will SAIL for PUTTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 17th instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. YATSUI,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

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SEASON 1897.
WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
Full particulars of sailings, fares, &c., on application to
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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Cancers, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
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A TERRIBLE COUGH,
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

		Rs.
No. 832.	COTTAGE PIANO, solid metal, frame by Soundy and Co., Ld.	300
No. 1858.	COTTAGE PIANO, Walnut solid metal frame, full compass, excellent action, with transposing Keyboard, by Marcks and Co., Ld.	375
No. 22838.	BRINSMEAD COTTAGE PIANO, Grand tone, and in excellent condition	550
No. 4.	SQUARE PIANO, metal frame. Splendid tone, parctically new, by Marks and Co., Ld.	400
No. 13959.	SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by Schiedmayer and Soehine Stuttgart. Fully up to tone, solid metal frame, perfect check repeating action. In splendid condition.	690
No. 5577.	BOUDOIR GRAND, by Gebruder Knake. Has been out on hire in Bombay from time to time. Has never required any repair and is now in splendid condition. Original price Rs. 1,850. Offered for	985
No. 3465.	JOHN BRINSMEAD GRAND with the new tuning apparatus. A magnificently strong Piano, wonderful capacity and power. Quite new. Original Price Rs. 2,200. Offered now at the reduced price of	1,500

Any one of the above Pianos may be had on the easy purchase system for one or two years.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	64,98,352	13,12,602	45,76,780
1895	1,39,19,568	35,19,035	1,92,19,025

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have more than quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.
THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.
Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1896.
ENGLISH SWEETS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Butter Scotch per packet	0 8	Raspberry Pastilles per lb.	1 8
Everton Toffee "	0 8	Rainbow Marbles "	0 10
London Mixture per lb.	0 10	Conversation Lozenges "	0 10
Scotch do. "	0 10	Lemon Drops "	0 10
Raspberry Drops "	0 10	Caraway Comfits "	0 10
Crystallized Jujubes "	1 12	Sugared Almonds "	2 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.
XMAS, 1896. NEW YEAR 1897.
MORENAS AND COMPANY,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.
HANDSOME & USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR
XMAS, NEW YEAR, BIRTHDAY OR MARRIAGE.
GOLD, SILVER AND ELECTROPLATED GOODS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
TOYS, PERFUMES &C.
FINEST QUALITY MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARWOOD PIPES.
MEERSCHAUM AND AMBERS CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
SILVER AND ELECTROPLATED WAX VESTA BOXES.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS in great variety.
GAMES AND MECHANICAL TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Send for our Detailed List.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
OUR SPECIALITY:
ICES AND REFRESHMENTS.
MORENAS AND COMPANY!
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH DECEMBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF THE GRAND GYMNASTIC AND VARIETY COMPANY.

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR, H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL NAIRNE, C.B., AND BRIGADIER-GENL. W. GATACRE, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.C.

WONDERFUL FEATS, SPLENDID DANCES, HUMOROUS SONGS & RECITATIONS.

STARTLING EFFECTS WITH VARIED LIGHTS.

EACH EVENING THE PROGRAMME WILL BE VARIED.

By kind permission of Colonel C. D. Cooper and Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats Rs. 3 and 2, Back Seats Re. 1 and annas 8.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM, HALF PRICE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S, and Company, (Ld.)

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MORVI THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, AT 9 P. M. AND TO-MORROW, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 P.M.

"VIBODH VIJAYA."

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling by the Company's Steamers between 15th December and 16th January, will be GRANTED RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES.

MACKINNON MAKENZIE, CO., Agents.

PALI HILL GYMKHANA SPORTS.

AN EXTRA 1st CLASS CARRIAGE will be ATTACHED to the TRAIN leaving Church Gate, at 12-5, i.e., 5-35 (Local Time), for the convenience of passengers to Bandra.

C. CROMMELIN, Traffic Manager.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy.....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay, by the Mail Train of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to obtain their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

I. O'CALLAGHAN, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th December, 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 700 Tons of First Class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER are invited. The Company's Specification and all further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

All Tenders should be submitted in covers superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber" and must reach the Agent's Office, onsie before the 8th January, 1897.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E., Agent, S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, 4th December, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that ERLA BAYAN VENKOOJEE and BYAMABAI, widow of late KRLA VENKOOJEE NURSOOJEE, of Bombay, Native Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL and assign unto the undersigned all the properties described in the Schedule here under written, in the undersigned. Any person or persons having any claim against or upon the said properties or any part thereof, by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lieu, inheritance or otherwise however should make the same known to Messrs. Shaikhunker and Kanga, Attorneys to the Undersigned at their Office, in Albert Building, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise he, she or they would be precluded from making the same, and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim which will be considered to have been waved.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land situate at Gursetjee Sukalajee Street, in Cumballaconcora, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-three square yards and bounded on the North by the Third Camballaconcora Street, on the South by the Second Camattacoopora Stree, on the East by the property of Bora Trabally Sumseedin, and on the West by the Gursetjee Sookalee Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land revenue under old number one hundred and sixty-six, and new number sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-two, old survey numbers three thousand one hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine and four thousand six hundred and twenty-two, and new survey number five thousand nine hundred and seven. Together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, one of them assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward numbers eight hundred and fifty-five, one thousand one hundred and fifty-three, and street numbers forty-nine to fifty-three and one hundred and eighty seven to one hundred and eighty-nine, Second Kamatteepoora Street, and the other under Ward number eight hundred and fifty-six and street numbers fifty-five to fifty-nine, and all which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mrs. Venkoojee Nursoojee, deceased.—Dated, this 12th day of December, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of Mithabai, wife of PURSHOTAM JAISAM of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

PURSHOTAM JAISAM, husband of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 7th day of December, 1896.

Messrs. PESTONJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

may be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY for INDIA LTD., of Peckham, London, S.E., are the Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of "MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS" for the Indian Markets. Mellin's Food Company for India, Ltd., hereby give notice that only those are genuine which bear the Trade Mark of the Company and the name of the inventor of Mellin's Food Biscuit, viz.:—G. MELLIN.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 6 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order, F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENNINSULA RAILWAY, LUBRICATING OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY 23rd December for the supply of

250 tons of Oil

suitable for lubricating the axles and working gear of Locomotive Engines, during the twelve months commencing 1st February, 1897.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

3. A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for trial.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER, General Storekeeper's Office, Ferguson Road, Bombay, 5th December, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on G. I. P. Railway, from MONDAY, the Fourteenth of December, 1896, to THURSDAY, the Thirty-first of December, 1896, both days inclusive), available for the RETURN JOURNEY, up to and including THURSDAY, the Fourteenth of January, 1897.

2. Through Return Tickets (First and Second Class only) at a Fare and a half, between these dates, will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The HOLDER of a Holiday Ticket from Bombay to Agra can return via Cawnpore, or the HOLDER of a Holiday Ticket for Cawnpore, may return via Agra, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return, First and Second Class Fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a. p.	Second Class. Rs. a. p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort and back	78 9 0	39 5 0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore and back	78 9 0	39 5 0
Byculla to Agra Fort and back	78 5 0	39 4 0
Byculla to Cawnpore and back	78 5 0	39 4 0

E. W. KEILY, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-fifth November, 1896.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS FROM 19TH DECEMBER, 1896, TO 12TH JANUARY, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

RETURN tickets will be issued to first and second class passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway at a single fare for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. These tickets will be issued on and after the 19th December, 1896, and will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of the 12th January 1897.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation on this Railway at the following scale provided that the accommodation is available, and that the distance travelled over this Railway is not less than 200 miles:—

First class ..... Three fares.
Second class ..... Five fares.

Return tickets between Howrah, Poona and Bombay, (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway), may be obtained at the following reduced fares between the 11th and 31st December, 1896, and they will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of 12th January, 1897:—

	Rs. a.
Between Howrah and Poona First class	103 7
" " Second class	51 13
" " Bombay First class...	100 5
" " Second class	50 3

The intermediate and third class fares from Howrah to Poona and Bombay, (via Asansol and Nagpur), are as follows:—

	To Poona. Rs. a. p.	To Bombay. Rs. a. p.
Intermediate class (single)	19 13 9	19 11 9
Third class-ordinary ..... do.	15 7 6	15 0 6
Taird class for servants of first and second class passengers. } do.	13 13 6	13 6 6

A. E. P. GRAVES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 16th Nov., 1896.

WANTED.

BISCUITS.

WANTED, three cwt. BROKEN SHIP BISCUITS, monthly. Quote price in bags Railway Station, Bombay.

GOODWIN, Ajmere RAJPUTANA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in afew days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the early crying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy in pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possess a surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to everygenuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarized Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,57,300 0 0
Reserves and Rest	" 11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	" 1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceps. Lmns	" 5,38,356 14 2
Sundries	" 1 09,026 13 3
Total.....	Rs. 1,46,85,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 21,84,616 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	" 1,14,55,568 11
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	" 2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	" 322,304 13 3
Total.....	Rs. 1,46,85,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board, F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Maadalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CHEAPEST SHOP IN FORT.

C. FREDOON AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, CLOTH MERCHANTS AND TAILORS,

No. 35, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, (near the Church).

A LARGE STOCK of CLOTH, Ties, Bows, Indian-made Sashes, Christmas Cards of the latest Design, all lately arrived for the coming Christmas, Stylish Patterns, Excellent Selection. Suits of every description made to order under a Competent CUTTER. A trial is earnestly solicited.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash. Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 45, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Soumabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... " 4,800,000 = " 9,600,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. em.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 00,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5,000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
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An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1895.

Net Premiums		£847,095
Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments...	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,202,433.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premums.	Reserve Funds.
1875	£251,516	£28,287
1885	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—3, Forbes Street.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—
RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.
BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.
HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.
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E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road, OR B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street, Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.....	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The most English surroundings and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Retired and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Age for Prospectus, Advertiser, Box 1, Gardner's Advertising Agency, London, E.C.

TRUNKS. BAGS. HOLD-ALLS.

GLADSTONE BAGS FROM Rs. 28. HOLD-ALLS Rs. 18. CABIN TRUNKS FROM Rs. 12-8.

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SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS FOR Morning Visiting Dinner Ball GOWNS

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders to pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise entirely from uric acid in the blood with certain impurities which should not be carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

These Pills are specially prepared to meet that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 4-36m., 5-35s. Low water, 11-27m., 10-16s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Pali Hill Gymkhana Mounted Sports, Pali Hill.
Meeting of the University Senate, 4-15 p.m.
Result of University Examination—M. A.
Dramatic performance, Convent, Clare Road Byculla, 8 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer parades.
Departure of Transport Britannia.
Roller Skating Rink.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 a.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 5-22m., 7-34s. Low water, 0-28m., 11-51s.
P. and O. s.s. Thames, with English mails of the 27th ult., due to arrive daylight.
Departure of R. I. M. S. Clive.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bahadurl, Vadala, and Safari entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Edinburgh left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 11th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by schedule 36, *viz.*, Is. 3½d. per rupee.

A VISITOR TO THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Arnold Morley, Member of Parliament, visited the Bombay High Court, yesterday, and sat on the Bench with Mr. Justice Strachey in the Sessions Court, and with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fulton in the Appellate Court.

FALL OFF A ROOF.—Rama Jothi, a Hindu labourer aged twenty-three years, residing at Imambara Road, was, on Thursday afternoon, engaged in demolishing a hut at Mazagone Road, when he accidentally fell off the roof onto the ground below, a height of about six feet, sustaining injury to the back, which necessiated his removal to and detention at the J. J. Hospital.

DEPARTURE OF THE R.I.M.S. CLIVE.—The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Captain T.G.R. Finny, will sail, to-day, for Rangoon, *viâ* Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Quilon, Madras, and Port Blair, with the following passengers:—Lieut H. Mackar, and 2nd Lieut G. E. M. Hill, 1st E. Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Lieut W. Drydale, 2nd R. Scots, 2nd Lieut. T. D. Boughton, R.E., and five followers.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mahomed Ebrahim, a Khoja, residing in a house at Samuel Street, reported to the police that his Hindustani servant, named Khedakar Mowlabux, aged twenty-two years, whom he employed about a fortnight ago, had committed the theft of currency notes, a silver watch, with gold chain attached, a gold flringer ring, nine gold studs with gold links, collectively valued at Rs. 400, from the pocket of his coat, which was kept hanging on a nail in the room, and had absconded.

THE ANIMALS HOSPITAL.—On the 1st of Novembes last, there were 112 bullocks, 34 horses, and 12 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 86 bullocks, 41 horses, and 30 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 93 bullocks, 37 horses, and 22 dogs were discharged from the Hospital; and 3 cases among bullocks, 3 cases among horses, and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the period. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—21 horses, including 1 colt, 1 cow, 41 dogs, 1 cat, 3 monkeys, and 15 buffaloes.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. R. Hamilton, disposed of the case in which Inspector Flanagan azain charged Jamal Vazier, a hack victoria driver, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, thereby causing the death of Jeffreis a Eurasian, at the Victoria Cross Police Station on the 29th instant. From stances under which the deceased had been run over by the accused's gharry, have already been reported. His Worship, after recording the evidence, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months, rigorous imprisonment. It might be stated that the accused was committed by the coroner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; but the magistrate, as above stated, disposed of the case himself.

"TRILBY" IN BOMBAY.—The Taylor-Carrington Dramatic Company will open a brief engagement, at the Tivoli Theatre, on Saturday next, when a dramatised version of "Trilby" will be performed. The company is a versatile one, and has been organised to support Mr. Willard Carrington. It includes Miss Gladys Grant (her first appearance in India), the skirt and serpentine dancer, Miss Kittie Mansell (her first appearance); the musical director, Mr. Manoford, and Mr. Percy Cunningham (also his first appearance in India,) the comedian and vocalist, Mr. Percy Clifton, also Messrs. Arthur Stanley, F. Clive, G. Paget, F. Montague, Davie, C. Whyburn, W. Leicester, &c., and Mesdames Annie Lyons, and Grace Leon. It is claimed for this company that it is the strongest organization that has ever travelled in India.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the 1st battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Pageant March from	
Sullivan's	Henry VIII. .....
Oriental Dances	
Gavotte	The Pasha ..... Asch.
Valse	Odita ..... Asch.
*Grand Potpourri	
German Folks.nge	L. Barker.
Waltzer	Hofball Tanse ..... Oscar Fetras.
Quicastep	Doctor Jim ..... Williams.

*Synop-is:—1. German Battle Cry of Freedom. 2. An dante (Lorcie). 3. Love's Dermonis. 4. Soldier's Valour. 5. The Love. 6. Farewell. 7. Parade. 8. Rhinestone. 9. Longing for Home. 10. The Tyrolese and his Child. 11. The Miller's Man. 12. In Cellar Cool, and The Watch by the Rhine.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Sayid Joonas Ali and another Mahomedan were charged with attempting to commit robbery on the highway in the evening by attempting to take by force two silver anklets, two bails, valued Rs. 22, from the person of Vagtin Manji a Marwari boy, aged 14 years, employed in a milk shop at Wadgadi. On the 9th instant, the complainant went to collect outstandings about 7 o'clock in the evening, when he was accosted by the two accused, who asked him to go with them, but the boy refused. They next attempted to induce him by offering one hundred rupees, but failing in that also, they caught hold of him and took him to a quiet lane, and the boy was frightened and could not cry for assistance. Two Memons, a fruit-seller, and a timber-merchant, who heard and saw all this, informed the police, who appeared on the scene, and arrested the accused. They were convicted and sentenced each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF AN HABITUAL DRUNKARD.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Dr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Raimoo Premji, a dealer in old clothes, aged about fifty years, residing with his wife at Nishanpada. Deceased was an habitual drunkard, and squandered almost all his earnings in drink. About three weeks ago, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening Raimoo was returning home the worse for liquor, when he staggered and fell in front of his neighbour's room, sustaining a wound on the nose. He was picked up and brought home by the neighbour, the wound was washed and some chunam was applied to it, with the result that it apparently healed up, and deceased was able to go to his work. About three weeks ago symptoms of tetanus supervened, and Raimoo was unable to swallow any food. He was treated by a Mahomedan medical practitioner, but as he grew worse, he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital on the 25th ultimo, where he died, on Thursday last. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL IN A PROW'S HOLD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, yesterday, at Carnac Bunder, touching the death of Shaik Esmail Fazloodin, a Mahomedan lad, aged fifteen years, residing with his uncle on board the prow No. 7083, of which the latter is the nakhoda. Deceased was brought down to Bombay from his native country about twenty days ago by his uncle to educate him here; but on account of the bubonic fever in Bombay, the uncle did not land the deceased ashore and kept him on board his prow, intending to take him shortly to his native country on Monday next. About 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, the deceased took his meal with his uncle, and about a couple of hours afterwards went to sleep on the deck of the prow. About midnight the uncle was aroused by hearing the noise of a fall, and on getting up found the nephew missing from the deck. A light was brought and deceased was discovered lying unconscious in the hold, bleeding from the nose and ears. He remained in that condition, and died about two hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dadur, regarding the death of Seeta, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, the wife of one Withoo Bheewa, a millabourer, residing in the same road. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd August last the deceased, in company of her son, named Baboo, aged seven years, was walking along the road on her way home from the work. Aghaiton, ocefpied by some Mahomedans, was then standing on the road outside the cart and the coachman was feeding the horse, attached to the carriage, with some green grass. Suddenly the horse started off at the noise of some passing carts, and the accused, who was coming from the opposite direction, was knocked down and one of the wheels passed over her left leg, which was cut open. Her son, who was also knocked down, received a wound on the head, but fortunately none of the wheels passed over him. The coachman tried to stop the animal, but could not do so, and the gharry coming in contact with a post on the side of the road, was smashed. The deceased and her son were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment. Seeta was, after admission into the hospital, delivered of a child, which died immediately after birth. Deceased remained in the hospital for thirteen days, when at her request the husband took her home, when the injured leg grew worse, fever came on, and she died on Thursday afternoon. After Seeta was removed from the hospital, the coachman of the gharry, who had been charged by the police before the magistrate on the day after the accident, was fined Rs. 30, which amount was ordered to be given to the deceased's husband. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

"VIBUDHA-VIJAYA" AT THE TIVOLI.—The Tivoli Theatre is once more re-echoing the sentiments of old England, and the public are entertained by the Morel Arya Sabha Natak Company with a representation of episodes, from the literature of that once memorable province, dramatized for the purpose, "Vibudha-Vijaya," their latest performance, which is a structure of modern ideas of elegant life on the time worn customs of orthodox Gujerat, affords to the student one more instance in literature of how the drama may gradually develop into a representation of the customs and life of a particular time. The fashionable Gujerati lady is known as a disadvantage, causing perhaps not a little discomfort to the many admirers present of the New Woman. The features to be observed in Vibudha Vijaya, says a correspondent, "are an attempt to verify the utterance of that great sage, Solon, that no man shall be considered happy till he has seen the inside of the grave, and the wearing into the drama of the whole merchant of Venice; and the introduction of Norosji as representing a ge-

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Morrati's Khewra Salts. Sold by all Chemists. Sole Agents, Framroze Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee & Co., Bombay.

turning away the grim God of Death from the "death-doomed" heroine Alaka-Rambha, by prowess of his disinterested self-sacrifice and generous fellow-sympathy." The rapidity with which scenes succeed scenes, producing a dazzling effect; the pithy sentences scattered here and there, and touching the heart to the quick, drawing repeated applause from the hearers, and the comic sketches drawn from everyday life relieving the strain, do no small credit to the able management of the manager, Mr. Mulji Asharam Oza, as also to the literary merits and dramatic skill of the author and poet of the company, Mr. Vazhjee Asharam Oza. Mr. Muljee, as usual, acquits himself well with his manly demeanour and thrilling oratory. The company leave for their tour in Gujerat on Monday next.

A GANG OF BURGLARS PUNISHED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe again charged three notorious Purdnese burglars, named Juggonath Mahanand, aged thirty-five, a native of Lucknow, Dhakoo Mahadoo, *alias* Narayen Moorsing, a native of Thana, and Buldeo Dungah, a resident of Rampore, with three counts of housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, a silver watch, pieces of wearing apparel, a bar of silver, and a goldsmiths punch, collectively valued at Rs. 550, belonging to three complainants, named Vassonji Narpal, a mucoadum, employed in a mill, Budree Sangoo, a rent collector, of New Matoonga Road, and Oomajee Pandoo, a flour merchant, of Haines Road, Mr. Veltnker, pleader, defended the second accused. It appears that, about 2 o'clock, on the morning of Monday, the 30th ultimo, two policemen were going on their rounds along the New Matoonga Road, when they observed the three accused crossing a field off the road. In order that they might not escape in the opposite direction, the sepoys concealed themselves by the side of the road. When the three accused came near them, the sepoys came out of the ambush, but the accused on seeing the sepoys, took a sharp turn and ran in the direction of the railway line. The sepoys chased them, and on the arrival of some more policemen, the absconding burglars were secured. On searching their persons, the sepoys found a silver bar, weighing 35 tolas, Rs. 42 in cash, a metal watch, and a goldsmith's punch. The three accused were then placed before Inspector O'Keeffe, who searched their houses and discovered a number of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel from the rooms occupied by accused N.s. 1 and 3. The police ascertained that the accused belonged to a gang of burglars who had recently broken into several houses in Parel and Mahim sections, and that they from the 15th November to the 28th idem broke into the houses of the above-named complainants and carried away the property. They invariably broke into a house after midnight by boring holes in the wall near the door by means of an auger or by cutting the shutters of a window by means of a saw, and having stole the property used to divide the spoil amongst themselves. After the evidence was recorded, Inspector O'Keeffe produced extracts of jail record, from which it appeared that accused Nos. 1 and 3 had one previous conviction against them, while No. 2 had four previous convictions. The magistrate on the evidence altered the charge of housebreaking and theft to one of receiving stolen property, and sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 3 to eight months' like punishment. The second accused was discharged, as no property was found in his possession, and as the evidence against him was not sufficient to warrant a conviction.

THE WELCOME TO DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.

On Wednesday evening at the public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, held at the F.C. Institute Mr. W. S. Cains, who was received with cheers, in seconding the proposal for, according the best thanks of the meeting to Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, said that he was certainly not going to follow the example of the previous speakers and treat them to an hour's eloquence. (Laughter.) But they had actually left him very little to say, for which he was greatly obliged to them. (Renewed laughter.) They were all of them in England deeply impressed with the clear brain, the pertinacity, the tact, and the grip of the subject which was shown by Dr. Bahadurji, whom they were gathered to honour that evening. If he had been a mere paper-currency commissions, and he had heard great many different witnesses, but never in all his life he knew a witness who put all that he had to say in less words, and who cleared more clearly and more explicitly than Dr. Bahadurji. (Cheers.) There was all first some reluctance to allow him to come forward at all. He was not present on the occasion when they took the first division. As Dr. Bahadurji had told them, it was not pleasant for anybody to rescind to his own proposal, but still the brief placed in his hands was so clear and explicit that he had no hesitation in convincing the Commission of the necessity of receiving Dr. Bahadurji's evidence, and that they had no right to refuse it. They could not have examined nineteen men, but Dr. Bahadurji was the only unofficial witness, the other eighteen being either British officials or Indian officials. The Commission was the outcome of the legitimate demand of the Indian National Congress. They had got only a semblance of what they wanted, but they ought to be satisfied with what they had already got, and persevere by demanding more and more until they had got all they wanted. Mr. Dinshaw Wacha was his first and oldest friend whom he had met in India, and he (the speaker) had promised Mr. Wacha a very warm welcome to England, where he would see that the British people were able to appreciate men of his character. The evidence which Mr. Wacha would give before the Commission would be of the greatest value to the Commission in their deliberation. With regard to Dr. Bahadurji's he quite approved of it, but they would understand that it did not rest with him as a member of the Commission to forecast the result. He only hoped and trusted that it would be in the direction in which Dr. Bahadurji expected. His evidence had certainly made a great impression upon the Commission itself. He was able to repeat from his memory the many compliments which were paid to him by the members of the Commission, specially to the evidence which he (Mr. Bahadurji—(Laughter).—because there was nothing but the friendly feeling from all of them. From the president downward appreciated the able manner in which he gave his evidence, and they all thought that whether it came within the scope of the Commission or not, still it was of greatest value to India. He was sure that the British public would be right glad to see Mr. Wacha among them, and his evidence would not but create great services to the country. (Cheers.) Mr. Caine then described how the Commission came to be appointed owing to the exertions Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, Sir Wi m Wedderburn, and others, and proceeded to s some of the members were present when Mr. Wacha was in England. He said that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be paid by the British Treasury, and not only that, but the British Exchequer should be charged with the whole expenditure of the India Office. He praised the Indian Civil Service, which was the best service in the world. The fault was not in the officers, but in the system (Hear, hear). Having alluded to the broad-mindedness of the members of the Commission, and their sense of justice to honour, and their sympathetic character, Mr. Caine proceeded to say that the evidence of witness would not fail to be beneficial to India. (Cheers.) Mr. Stephen Jacob gave the most exhaustive evidence of a most valuable character which, he must say in justice to that able civilian, will prove of great benefit to India. He made out a strong case on behalf of the Indian Government for a fair appointment of the Home Charges. Captain Hall, of the Indian Marine, had made a splendid case of economy. It was an impregnable case. It would lead to great saving to India. He hoped that, many men like Wacha and Bahadurji would come forward to sue British Treasury in view of the years of extortion which was practised, and that there might be some disgorgement of what had been robbed from India. (Laughter and cheers.) He was sure that India would benefit by the decision of the Commission. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra, in supporting the resolution, said that he had been associated with his friend, Dr. Bahadurji, in the work that he had undertaken, and he could say that Dr. Bahadurji having taken up the great question of utmost importance to India, had made it his own. He was one of the culprits he referred to in regardto ungratefulness—(Laughter),—but still be heartily supported the resolution.

The resolutation was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Bahadurji, who was received with prolonged cheers, in acknowledging the compliment, said: I will be detained from any longer. There is no pleasure so great to me as that of doing my duty—(Cheers),—and. I have done nothing more than my plain duty, thank you heartily for your appreciation of my services, which will enable me to go on in the work which I have undertaken with redoubled zeal and energy. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings, which were characterised with great enthusiasm and lasted for nearly two hours and quarter, then terminated at 7-30.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 7.

THE draft of a new organisation for the Army in Portuguese India has been published, by which 3 Battalions, 3 Companies of Engineers, Artillery, and Municipal guards have been created, as well as a Battalion of fiscal guards by abolishing the body of the Preventive departments of the Custom House and Abkari. Besides there will be 3 Battalions of the second line similar to the Volunteer Corps raised in British India. The Municipal strength of the whole Army would stand at 3,500 in time of peace, and above 7,000 in time of war. The present organisation] is even superior to that which was in force when it was established in 1871. The guards and sepoys of the Custom Department will be promoted to the rank of Cabos and soldiers, and very few will remain to do the Custom House work, while the heads of the Custom Department remain for the present at their posts, till vacancies occur in the new battalion of the fiscal guards. In the absence of persons volunteering for the service, every citizen between the age of 18 and 35 is bound to enlist himself. He can, however, furnish a substitute, or exempt himself by paying a fine varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 130, according to the quality of work to be done. The new organisation is based upon the system now in vogue in Portugal, and accordingly all priests, consular agents, those that occupy posts by royal nomination and the residents who are in foreign countries will be exempted from compulsory service.

The *Boletim Official* publishes an order calling back the Currency notes issued by the Government to be cashed within 25 days. After expiry of this period the notes on these notes will be redeemated by the Government. Only 25 days to close the circulation of the Currency notes which may be lying not only in India, but in Portugal, and how they can be presented for payment within 25 days is a mystery. As the public coffers are empty, anything that can relieve them must be welcome apart from the justification of the act, and the credit of the Government involved therein.

Caetano E. A. Setzer de Souza, the Port Officer, is reported to have died suddenly, and Lieutenant Adriano A. de Sa has been appointed *pro temp.*

The several persons who were carried away by the Ranes are reported to have been released on payment of some thousand rupees ransom.

Quarantine is being rigorously enforced, and the complaints of those who pass through it are loud.

His Excellency the Governor-General, who has completed his tour through the provinces of Damaun and Diu, is expected to return shortly by the gunboat Tejo.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and the same common jury.

MAKING TWO CURRENCY NOTES OUT OF ONE.

Sitaram Ballaram and KillooKulloova, were charged with abetment in the commission of the offence of criminal breach of trust as servants, and with cheating, and dishonestly inducing delivery of property. On the 31st May last, one Jiva Virchand, a servant of Oodeymull Dadda, Marwaree shroffs, committed criminal breach of trust of ten currency notes for Rs. 10,000, and the prisoners abetted the commission of the offence. They also cheated Jiva Virchand of the Rs. 10,000 by falsely representing to him that they were able, by some process, to make a duplicate of a currency note for any amount. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Lalcacs, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared, for the prosecution; while Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan defended the prisoners.

Gungaram Mahadoo, the servant of the complainants, Oodeymall Dadda, who accompanied Jiva Virchard, was next examined to corroborate Jiva.

His Lordship: What would Jiva's masters gain by making over the Rs. 10,000 notes to the prisoner Sittaram?

Witness: We were to gain nothing by it.

His Lordship: Did the prisoner promise to make duplicate notes for you or Jiva?

Witness: No. The leaves of the doors were closed whilst the doubling of the notes was going on.

Dattadin Kalkadin, examined by Mr. Davar, said he collected the rents of the house in Telly Gully. Withalvady, belonging to one Purshotum, Mithanlal occupied a room in the house, Jiva and Gungaram came one day, five or six months ago, to Mithanlal's room in the afternoon. The leaves of the doors were closed, and Gungaram went to demand rent from Mithaulal, who was five months in arrears. Five or seven persons were sitting in the room. The two prisoners, Mithanlal, Choonilal, and Jiva and Gungaram were there.

Mr. Davar: Was there anything in the room which struck you as unusual?—The prisoners had a bundle of notes in his hands, but as soon as he saw me, he concealed the notes under a mattress.

Was Jiva present?—Yes.

And was this man Gungaram there?—They took so far alike that I find it difficult to say.

Jiva and Gungaram were in jail dress and the witness hesitated to say which was which. Jiva was called near the witness who charged his former statement and said Jiva was not there, but that Gungaram was.

Witness was further examined by Mr. Davar.

To his Lordship—I saw Jiva come downstairs about an hour after the first prisoner left. I cannot say when Jiva went up. I also saw Gungaram coming downstairs. I saw a bundle of notes in the first prisoner's hands. It was a thick bundle. When I went in, the notes were gone. As soon as I looked in, the prisoner concealed them. I saw that the bundle contained all notes.

What was the first prisoner doing with the notes: was he showing them to the others?—I don't know what he was doing with them. The first prisoner was detained in a room and had a sepoy on guard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan: The Rs. 10,000 were lost on the day Jiva and Gangaram came to withanlal's room. I say so, because I heard of the loss on the following morning.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury, said the main question for their consideration was whether there was a solid substratum of truth in the story told by Jiva and Gangaram even in the face of some differences in their statements. The prosecution were at a disadvantage in this case, because they did not know what statements Jiva and Gungaram were going to make, and no doubt they had been quite ingenuous in their statments that they expected no profit to themselves, because it was not likely that they would run such risk unless the first prisoner had agreed to double some notes for them. They were naturally not going to make confessions. Ignorant and illiterate as these men were, the learned counsel would ask the jury not to judge of their acts by the same standard of intelligence as their own. Probably the men thought that, if they took the Rs. 10,000, and had been a mere party to starvation, to double them for his own benefit, he would not fail to reward them by making some notes for their benefit, it was not likely they would have parted with the notes unless they had received some advantage to themselves. With regard to the second charge, the learned counsel said, if the jury believed that Sittaram deceived Jiva into believing that he could double the notes, he was clearly guilty of cheating. The jury might possibly not think they had no opportunity of communication with Jiva and Gangaram from the day they lost the money up to that day; and the jury would take the story for the prosecution. For the defence, the only conclusion that Jiva's statement as to the loss of the money was a pure connection. No doubt there were some discrepancies in the evidence, but the learned counsel submitted they were on minor points, and showed that the witnesses were not tutored. If this was a false case, the rich firm of the prosecutors could have afforded to get many more witnesses, but this was an honest prosecution only, and the story told by Jiva was a true story, although told by an illiterate person.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he had nothing to urge against the two prosecutors, who were no doubt respectable persons, and who had given their evidence in a manner free from cross-examining. With regard, however, to the other witnesses, Jiva and Gangaram, the learned counsel said they were accomplices, and no reliance could be placed upon their evidence. The other case of Mithuryra was also unreliable. The learned counsel went through the evidence and drew the jury's attention to what he considered to be the discrepancies and improbabilities therein.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said that if Jiva committed criminal breach of trust, the prisoners must be taken to have induced him to do it, and to have aided and abetted him in doing it. It must however be proved that they knew that Jiva had and abet him. No doubt he committed a breach of trust because the money was lost to his master; but if it was a criminal breach of trust, it must be presumed that he intended to make a wrongful gain to himself, and a wrongful loss to his employers. There was no difficulty, however, with regard to the second charge. If the jury believed that the first prisoner made the representations to Jiva, which he was said to have done, he was guilty of cheating, and thereby inducing him to deliver property. His Lordship then read portions of the evidence and commented upon it.

The jury retired for consultation at 5-40 p.m., and on their return into court, after half-an-hour, the foreman stated that the jury, by seven to two, found the prisoners guilty of the first charge, and they unanimously found them guilty of the second charge.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the jury, and in passing sentence, told the prisoners that their offence was a most serious one, for which each of them was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

AN OLD OFFENDER TRANSPORTED.

Balla Chimmia pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in a building, and also to several previous convictions His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that in the sentence previously passed upon him appeared to have produced no effect upon his mind, and that he was therefore sentenced to transportation for seven years.

At 6-15 p.m. the court adjourned until 10 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

COMPENSATION TO A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

SHAPURJI N. MEHTA VS. KHARSHEDJI MUNCHERJI KATELI AND ANOTHER.

THE petitioner, Shapurji N. Mehta, applied to their lordships to set aside the order of Khan Bahadur Firoze Hoshang Dastur, a Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, directing him to pay Rs. 40 as compensation to Mr. Kharshedji M. Kateli, Professor of Persian, at the Wilson College, against whom, it was alleged, he had brought a frivolous and vexatious charge of abetment of assault. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, High Court Pleader, appeared for the petitioner.

The ground on which the application for revision of the Magistrate's order was made, even, (1) that the order was indefinite, ineffectual, and void, in so far as it did not specify which of the two complainants in the case, the petitioner or his wife, was to pay the said amount; (2.) that the Magistrate did not, before making the order, call upon the petitioner to state his objections, if he had any, as required under clause (c) of section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code; (3) that the Magistrate could not award compensation without recording a finding that the charge was frivolous and vexatious, (4) that the Magistrate did not, as required by the above section, state in writing his reasons for the order; (5) that there was no materials before the learned Magistrate, on which he could be satisfied that the charge was frivolous or vexatious; (6) the Magistrate erred in law in trying the present case along with case No. 739, though the parties in both the cases were different.

Their lordships ordered the records and proceedings in the case to be sent for, and a *sub nisi* to be issued to Professor Kateli, calling upon him to show cause why the order awarding him compensation should not be set aside.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th December, 1896.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 10th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company.—No. 342 Gunner E. Peasley.

2. The Corps will parade this afternoon at 4 p.m. sharp on the Apollo Bunder and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

The launch will leave the Apollo Bunder punctually at 4-15 p.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 11th December, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day (Saturday) the 12th Instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress:—Review order, khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows:—Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

St. Xaviers School.—Two single cars to leave Tram Terminus, Mazgaon, at 3-45 p.m.

2. The Range will be reserved for "F" Company this afternoon the 12th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

Refreshments will be provided on the range.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emolient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure, soft, and smooth as velvet, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

OFFICIAL REPORT

The following official report was issued last evening in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary:—

In continuation of Government Notification No. 9,815, dated 4th instant, the following memorandum is published for general information:—

During the week ending the 5th instant there has been no rain in the affected district except a few scattered showers. The reports on weather crops and prices from the several districts are summarised below:

SHOLAPUR.

There has been no rain. Standing crops have been improved by the late rain. Sowing of gram and wheat is still going on in a few places in all the talukas except Sangola. The price of jowari has risen to the level reached before the late rain that is, 21 7-20 lbs. the rupee. Large quantities of grain were exported from Sholapur to Mahsi Tasgaon, Sangola when prices were higher in Sholapur; now they are assimilated. Work in their own craft is being given to about 50 needy weavers at Sholapur. The detailed prices are given below—

Talukas.	Jowari.		Bajri.		Nagli.		Jowari.	
	Lbs.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Tolas.
Sholapur	21	24	19	6½	.....		.....	
Pandhar	20	25	20	5	.....		.....	
Madh	20	17	20	17	.....		.....	
Karmala	21	30	18	0	.....		.....	
Pandharpur	21	0	22	30	.....		.....	
Sangola	20	5	19	20	.....		.....	
Malsiras	21	0	12	10	.....		.....	
Nasik	19	7	21	34	19	10	.....	
Sinnar	19	1-4	0	.....	22	0	.....	
Igatpuri	16	14	18	0	19	31	.....	
Dindori	16	0	25	0	.....		.....	
Niphad	16	1-4	21	19	19	37	.....	
Chandor	16	4 3-5	21	0	18	5 1-2	.....	
Yeola	18	27 1-2	.....		21	0	.....	
Malegaon	26	0	.....		17	18	.....	
Nandgaon	17	63-65	.....		26	4-55	.....	
Baglan	15	2-5	0	.....	17	7-10	.....	
Kalvan	15	15	17	22	17	25	.....	
Peint	.....		26	0	.....		.....	

KHANDESH.

There has been no rain during past week. The condition of crops, agriculturists, and labourers is unchanged. The position of weavers is slightly improved by the recent fall of prices consequent on rain elsewhere. Prices now stand at 20 lbs. of wheat selling at 18 lbs. a rupee. There has been no emigration worth mentioning. Figures for five ordinary works used as tests have come; the total number on them is 137.

BIJAPUR.

There has been no rain. The supply of grain is sufficient. The prices of jowari at the several taluka stations are given below; they have risen everywhere expect in Bagevadi and Sindgi—

Talukas.	Jowari. Lbs.
Bagalkot	20½
Badami	21 7-0
Hungund	21
Muddebihal	17
Indi	21
Bagewadi	20 7-30
Bijapur	21
Sindgi	22 3-4

BELGAUM.

There has been no rain except 1 cent at Belgaum and no emigration. Immigration is decreasing. The late rain has been beneficial to standing crops in Gokok and Parasgad. Prices are tending to rise again. The details are given below. There are three test works in progress. A large relief work will be opened shortly in Athni—

Talukas.	Jowari. Lbs.	Bajri. Lbs.	Rice. Lbs.
Belgaum	22	22	18
Chikodi	22	26	17
Athni	18	20	...
Gokak	21	23	14
Parasgad	22	..	17
Ramgunda	21	..	20
Khanapur	26	20	19

DHARWAR.

The rainfall during the week has been only a few cents in six talukas. Harvesting of kharif jowari and rice is in progress: Standing rabi crops are looking promising. Fresh sowings of wheat and gram are nearly completed. In the north east tracts the prospects of the season are still precarious and more rain is wanted. The condition of agriculturists in affected parts is fair and that of labourers and artisans is improved owing to employment. Cattle are indifferent in eastern talukas. The supply of food-grains and water is generally sufficient, but that of fodder is insufficient in north-east tracts. Prices are still much above normal and rising. The prevailing rates for jowari in different talukas are given below. There has been no emigration to Bombay. Seven ordinary works under civil agency are in progress in the affected talukas, the average daily number employed being 783.

Talukas.	Jowari. Lbs.	Bajri. Tolas.
Dharwar	26	74
Hubli	23	22
Bankapur	24	0
Kalghatgi	24	0
Karajgi	27	0
Ranebennur	27	0
Hangal	27	8
Kod	26	30
Navalgund	26	0
Gadag	25	15
Ron	32	0
Nargund	24	0
Munzagi	25	0

KOLABA.

The rainfall during the week has been 19 cents in Uran, 31 cents in Roha and none elsewhere. The average outturn of kharif crops in Alibag is five annas only. The prospects of rabi crops have been much impaired by the late rain, especially in Roha, Mangaon, Mahad and Nagothna. The condition of cultivators, labourring and other classes and of cattle is good or fair. The supply of food grains, fodder and water is sufficient. The rivers and streams are being dammed. The rain in the above mentioned country has much lessened the export, both by land and sea, of food-grains. The price of rice has fallen in Mahad, and is stationary or rising elsewhere, the latest quotations being 18 1-8 lbs. the rupee. 66 labourers in Pen and Nagothna have gone to Bombay. About 100 immigrants have come from Poona, 50 cattle from Poona have arrived at Pen for grazing. The opening of test works in Karjat, Uran and Nagothna is under contemplation.

RATNAGIRI.

There has been no rain. The price of rice has fallen

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! 40 WALERS will be SOLD by AUCTION to the highest Bidder at ANDERSONS STABLE, Byculla, TO-MORROW, at 3 P.M.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS CARDS!! Choicest Selection at Prices beyond competition. Great rush on our Great Packet of 50 Cards for Re. 1 only, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS TOYS and GAMES. All Latest novelties seldom to be seen elsewhere. Our Xmas Bazaar is well worth visiting every requisite for Xmas Tree Holders at SHROFF'S.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Both Useful and Fancy to suit all Ages at marvellously Cheap Prices, Thousands are satisfied with our Selection every year.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (ENGLISHMADE) and a Square Piano, almost new. Extremely sweet-toned. Very cheap. Inspection solicited.—PIANO DEPOT Opp. Charni-Road Station, Queen's Road.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our disposal enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—H. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

THE fears of great scarcity, not to say famine, in this presidency owing to the partial failure of the winter harvest, have been to some extent allayed by the tardy rainfall in several districts; but the local fever epidemic which has prevailed since the rainy season terminated seems to be increasing with colder weather, to the partial paralysis of trade at a time when the advent of the new year should otherwise have led to more activity. In our principal exports staple little has been done for shippers' account; but a demand for Cotton to arrive, which has hitherto been absent in both directions has latterly sprung up from local spinners, leading to a considerable business on the basis of previous rates. There has been no change to speak of in the position of Wheat or Seeds, both markets keeping steady at previous prices with a small to moderate business passing. Rates of Exchange have advanced daily, and close 3-16d. higher for Bank Paper and 5-32d. for Credits than our quotations of last Friday evening. Money has become very tight, and the Bank of Bombay has further advanced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is about one per cent. lower in the higher denomination, but unchanged in the lower. Freights are quiet but steady, with rather more business doing latterly at previous rates. The Import market has been very quiet, and prices of staple Manchester goods are somewhat easier.

MONEY generally continued to be scarce during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday (though accommodation in the open market was obtainable on rather easier terms), the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remaining at 8 per cent. The Return showed the large addition of 38 lakhs to Private Deposits; but this was counterbalanced to a great extent by an increase in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements, taking into account a small decrease in Bills Discounted, being represented by some 19¼ lakhs. This amount, however, was absorbed by an increase of over 20¼ lakhs in Government Securities, and the Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday evening showed an addition of only three-quarters of a lakh, at 154¾ lakhs compared with a decrease of 1¼ lakh shown in the previous Return. An increase of 7¼ lakhs in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office was counterbalanced within 1¾ lakh by a diminution at the branches.

Money continuing scarce and threatening to become more so in the near future, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their rates at their Board Meeting, yesterday, by one per cent., making the minimum now stand at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—At opening on Saturday last the market was quiet but steady, at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and there was but little business passing either way. There was a quiet feeling in the market on Monday, and for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, 1s. 3 3-16d. was quoted, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were buyers at the former rate, and the market became weak, but closed rather steadier. On Tuesday the rate for Bank Telegraphic and Demand was 1s. 3 5-32d., and that for three months' sight Credits 1s. 3 5-16 to 11-32d. At the former rate a little was placed early in the day, and later on a fair amount was reported at the latter. Bank Wire Transfer became available at 1s. 3 3-16d. at which some business was reported. Rates were firmer on Wednesday at 1s. 3 7-32d. Telegraphic, 1s. 3½d. Demand, for Bank remitetance, and 1s. 3 3-8 to 13-32d. for three months' sight Bills, resales having been reported at 1s. 3¼ and 9-32d. December delivery; Bills Paper, included to 1s. 3½d. Telegraphic, for December transfer, at which there was no enquiry, and Merchants' Paper was scarce, with little business reported. The market opened with a firm feeling, yesterday, at 1s. 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and resales having been early in the market, rates hardened to 1s. 3 5-16d. and 1s. 3½d., respectively, at which they closed firm. This morning the market opened firm at 1s. 3⅜d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The rate hardened to 1s. 3 13-32d. for Wire Transfer and Demand at which a moderate amount was placed for December delivery; a few sales of Credits being also reported at 1s. 3 9-16d., the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 13-32d. per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Do.	6 Do.	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	163¾	"
Do.	6 do.	165	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened last mail day at 100 3-8 for Cash and 100 7-16 for the January Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, the market having remained quiet at these rates all day, and closed on the same level, with Three per Cents quoted at 99½. On Monday rates opened at 100 7-16 for 3½ per Cents for Cash, and 100 11-16 for the January Account, which rates were maintained in a steady market during the day, and at the close an advance of 3-16 per cent. was reported; for Threes 99¼ was named. At opening, on Tuesday, 100 3-8 was quoted for money, and 100 7-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, but rates declined ¼ per cent. in a weak market, and closed at the reduction; Threes also declined to 98. Rates were weak, on Wednesday, with a downward tendency prevailing, and 100 1-16 was quoted for 3½ per Cents for Cash and 100½ for the next settlement, from which they receded 1-16 per cent., and closed at par for Money, and 100 1-16 for Account; the rate for 3 per Cents was 98½. Yesterday rates opened at par for cash and 100 1-8 for the next settlement, for 3½ per Cents with a weak feeling in the market, and declined to 99 11-16 and 99 13-16 in the two positions, respectively, having closed at this level; for Threes 98¼ was named. Rates opened to-day at 99 11-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 99 13-16 for Account and advanced to 99 13-16 and 99 15-16 in a strong market, closing at the same quotations; with 3 per Cents quoted at 98½.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 133. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 113.

SHARES.—The movement in this market during the past week has been of a Downward tendency, changes in prices favouring buyers in the majority of cases, especially noticeable in the principal item of mill scrip. Compared with last Friday's quotations our list this evening shows a decline of Rs. 72½, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 50 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 30 each, in China, and City of Bombay; of Rs. 25 each, in Bombay United, and Central India; of Rs. 20 each, in Framjee Petit, Morarji Goculdass, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 10 inch, in Alliance, David, and Oriental; and of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land and Mills, Currimbhoy, Hindustan, and Imperial Cotton. While on the other hand Curla, and Sholapore, have advanced Rs. 25 each; Ripon, Rs. 20; Connaught, Queen, and Southern Mahratta Rs. 15 each; Leopold, Rs. 12; and Empress, Rs. 5. I Presses Volkart's are Rs. 20 lower, Mofusil, Rs. 5, and New Indian, Rs. 24. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour, have advanced Rs. 50; and Treacher and Co., Rs.10; while Asiatic Fire Insurance, have declined Rs. 5 In Railways, Ahmedabad Prantij are Rs. 24 higher and Tapti Valley, Rs. 6 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 25.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—The market for staple *Grey Goods* has been very quiet this week. Up-country buyers, the major portion of whom have already left Bombay for the districts are buying very sparingly, and hence a considerable falling off has taken place in business. Dealers are willing sellers, and do not object to a small reduction in rate. There is at present a rumour afloat that as a large numberof buyers and work people are leaving Bombay for their homes in the Mofussil, the leading men in the Cloth Market are considering the advisability of closing the Bazaar until the bubonic fever subsides. This report we give, however, for what it is worth. Other descriptions of goods, including local, are in little demand, and somewhat easier in price. The Clearance of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the past week have been about 1,900 packages; and of *Local* some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—There has been but little enquiry for *Imported Twist* this week and the tone of the market has been quiet; but prices are unaltered. As some of the spinners of *Local Yarns* have given way in rates, a large business has taken place in China makes at the close the of week. The fortnightly Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China have been about 12,000 bales, with Exchange at Hong Kong 166 1-8. The Sales for the week here have been about 6,000 bales, and the market closes quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twists	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4½ to 4 5-8 per lb.
"	"	8s	"	"	4¾ " 4¾ "
"	"	10s	"	"	4¾ " 5 "
"	"	12s	"	"	5 " 5¼ "
"	"	16s	"	"	5¾ " 6¼ "
"	"	20s	"	"	6 " 6½ "
"	"	24s	"	"	6¾ " 7 "
"	"	30s	"	"	7¾ " 7¾ "
"	"	40s	"	"	8 " 8¼ "

METALS.—A decline of 8 annas per cent. has taken place in the price of *Copper*; but *Yellow Metal* and *Iron* are unchanged in value, and steady in tone, with a moderate business passing.

COAL.—Business has been reported this week of *Powell's Dufryn Cardiff*, December shipment, at Rs. 21 1-2, and December-January shipment, from Rs. 19 3-4 to Rs. 20 per ton. A line of about 3,000 tons of *Japan* has been sold for January-February shipment, at Rs. 12 3-4 per ton; and ready *Sapore Bengal* has been sold at Rs. 11 1-2 per ton, and for forward delivery Importers are asking high prices for these Coal. We quote alongside as follows:—

Welsh Hartley	...	*nil.*
West "	...	Rs. 19 per ton.
Australian	...	*nil*
Powell's Duffryn	...	" 21 1-2 "
Cardiff	...	" 21 "
Japan	...	" 12 3-4 "
Seabpore Bengal	...	" 11½ "
Singareni	...	" 13 "

("Railway delivery.)

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A small to moderate business was reported in this staple, both by shippers and local spinners in the earlier portion of the week under notice, the feeling in the market having been steady, and prices all unchanged; but yesterday a demand for arrival Cotton sprang up from the Mills, and considerable contracts were made in Oomrawatee descriptions, for January-February delivery, and Dharwar, for April-May, on the basis of previous rates, exporters, however, not participating. The week's business done by the latter sums up about 3,500 bales, chiefly of ready new Bengal and of Oomra descriptions; while that transacted by the Miles has amounted to some 9,000 bales, made up, in addition to arrival contracts, of ready old and New Bengal, and Oomras, and old Baownaggur, Kurrachee, and Dharwar. This evening the market closed steady, and prices be. 4 to Rs. 5 loan than they were a week ago, a moderate business having been done to-day.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 33,000 bales, compared with 25-25,400 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 56,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; the total receipts of new Cotton this season now showing a falling off of 114,000 bales compared with those last year on the same time.

There was nothing new to chronicle in the weather and crop reports received by wire, on Monday, no further rain having fallen over any portion of the Cotton-growing area, and the weather having remained bright and seasonable for this crop. At Broach the plants were flourishing and showing bolls rapidly ripening, as was also the case at Wadhwan, in the Dhollera circle, where the plants were healthy; while at Bhownuggur and the other districts in the same circle the crop was flourishing. Picking had become general in the districts of the Oomrawattee circle, and supplies were coming forward more freely at the district marts.

The only additional news transmitted by wire from the Cotton-growing districts yesterday was that the picking of the Broach crop had commenced partially; that crop prospects had much improved in the Wadhwan district of the Dhollera circle, where arrivals were expected early; and that at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants were flourishing and in flower. No further rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. d.
Bengal, Fine	January	Rs. 160-3-16½.	
Do. Fully Good	do	" 152-1-16d.	
Do. Good	do	" 141-2-7d.	
Khandesh, Fully Good	January	" 165-3 9-32d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	do	" 171-3 3-8d.	
Dhollera, Fine	May	" 195-3 7-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	" 185-3 23-32d.	
Do. Good	do	" 177-3 19-32d.	
Broach, Fine	March	" 206-3 31-32d.	
Do. Good	do	" 201-3 15-16d.	

The movements of Cotton to date now the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	33,000	60,001	17,500
From 1st Jan. to 10th December	1,227,302	1,743,979	1,594,388
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	10,678	16,601	708
From 1st Jan. to 10th December	745,424	883,418	785,940
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	1,714	512	2,101
From 1st Jan. to 10th December	330,021	158,709	155,818

WHEAT has again been without any change during the past week, the market having been steady in tone with prices unaltered as per our quotations below, and business upon the usual moderate scale.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	6	4	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	6	3	3 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	6	3	9 "
Red Delhi	"	6	0	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	6	0	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	5	15	0 "
Hard Red	"	6	1	0 "

SEEDS have been quiet or steady, with a moderate enquiry from shippers, the only movement in prices having been in the case of *Linseed* prices of which, after declining one to three annas at the beginning of the week, have since partially recovered; and we quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs.	6	9 0 to Rs. 6	11 0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Gurzeat	"	7	14 0 "	8 0 0 "
Do. Red Cawnpore	"	7	12 0 "	7 14 0 "
Do. Red do.	"	6	12 0 "	6 15 0 "
Gingelly, White	"	45	3 0 "	46 8 0 candy
Do. Mixed	"	43	8 0 "	44 8 0 "

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	28,346	38,611	78,709
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th December	3,832,509	4,800,544	3,473,233
Linseed for the week	7,425	10,049	20,975
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th December	3,461,228	2,604,829	5,285,392
Rapeseed for the week	5,333	6,934	19,548
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th December	1,283,417	2,033,931	3,388,825
Gingellyseed for the week	24,197	65,729	93,368
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th December	1,146,307	1,340,023	1,151,842

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week		4,428	
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th December	1,429,672	2,472,681	1,555,043
Linseed for the week	29,039	15,057	14,186
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th December	3,190,803	2,592,378	5,307,779
Rapeseed for the week	50,439	8,000	18,683
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th December	1,419,171	1,808,834	3,233,294
Gingellyseed for the week	10,105	18,901	60,473
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th December	1,173,187	1,312,188	1,022,806

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 10.

10 p.m. ... 74°

FRIDAY.—DECEMBER 11.

6 a.m.	73°
10a.m.	78°
2 p.m.	86°
4 p.m.	85°

CALENDAR.—DECEMBER 1896.

First Quarter ..... December 12th, 5h. 27m. a.m.
Full Moon ..... " 20th, 8h. 59m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... " 27th, 5h. 07m. p.m.

Sat. 12—Fifth Criminal Sessions 10 a.m.—Result of M. A. Examinations, University—Pali Hill Gymkhana mounted Sports, Hill—Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Dramatic performance, Convents, Byculla, 5 p.m.—Roller Skating Rink—B. V. A. and B. V. R. Parade—Departure of Transport Britannia—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races —Departure of the English mails per s. s. India—Sunrise 6-24 a.m.; Sunset 5-24 p.m.; High water 4-38m., 5-39a.; Low water 11-32m., 12-33a.

Sun. 13—3rd Sunday in Advent—P. and O. s. s. Thames, with mails of 27th ultimo, due to arrive at day-light—Departure of R. M. S. s. Clive—Sunrise 6-3 a.m.; Sunset 5-24 p.m.; High water 5-36m., 7-12a.; Low water 0-38a.

Mon. 14—Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m. —Result of L. M. and S. Examination, University—Tapti Valley Railway Co., meeting, 4 p.m.—Kohinoor Mills Co., meeting, 4-30 p.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 6-25 a.m.; Sunset 5-25 p.m.; High water 6-16m., 8-41a.; Low water 0-24m., 1-18a.

Tues. 15—Result of Previous Examination, University—Tivoli Theatre, Gymnastic and Variety Co.—Sunrise 6-26 a.m.; Sunset 5-25 p.m.; High water 7-11m., 9-30a.; Low water 1-38m., 2-3a.

Wed. 16—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Tivoli Theatre, Gymnastic and Variety Co.—Indian Troop service Transport Victoria due to arrive—Sunrise 6-27 a.m.; Sunset 5-25 p.m.; High water 8-4m., 10-3a.; Low water 2-37m., 2-43a.

Thurs. 17—Result of Matriculation Examination University—Tivoli Theatre, Gymnastic and Variety Co.—Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Public meeting Town Hall, re the Famine, 4-30 p.m. —Sunrise 6-27 a.m.; Sunset 5-26 p.m.; High water 8-54m., 10-34a.; Low water 3-31m., 3-35a.

Fri. 18—Results of B. A. and LL. B. Examinations, University H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.—Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Calico Fancy Dress Dance, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Parel Gymkhana—Ordinaries, Bombay Extra Races—Sunrise 6-28 a.m.; Sunset 5-26 p.m.; High water 9-42m. 11-6a.; Low water 4-20m. 4-0a.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOME

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RETURN OF M. COGORDAN TO CAIRO.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

M. Cogordan, French diplomatic agent in Egypt, has left for Cairo to resume his duties.

PROPOSED NEW TARIFF BILL IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

The Republicans are about to frame a Tariff Bill to submit to a special session of Congress after March 4th.

Reciprocity will be its chief feature, and it is understood that the average rates will be lower than the McKinlay Tariff, but considerably above the present rates.

LOSS OF A NORTH GERMAN LINER.

ALL ON BOARD PERISHED.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The North German liner Salier, bound from Bremen to Buenos Ayres, has been totally wrecked near Corunna, and all on board, numbering 275, were drowned. There were no Englishmen among them.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA.

The death is announced of M. Rousseau, the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

THE CHINESE MINISTER AT BERLIN.

The German Government has declined to accept Hivang, the newly-appointed Chinese Minister at Berlin, on the ground that his rank is inadequate.

PLAGUE IN LONDON FROM A BOMBAY STEAMER.

It has transpired that two cases of plague were landed in London from Bombay in October and treated in the Seamen's Hospital without spreading elsewhere.

ATTACK ON NYASSA.

Reuter's correspondent at Blantyre sends news, dated 25th October, stating that owing to the Matabele rising the Angoni Zulus under Chikusi attacked the South West portion of Nyassa and burned the British mission and native villages and killed many natives.

Five hundred troops, including the Sikhs, have been despatched against the invaders.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report estimates the cotton crop at 15 per cent. higher. The new crop is reported above last year, and it has been improved by fine weather.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Dec. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with outward mails of the 4th instant, left here, at 4 a.m. to-day.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

"Senior Sculls" (final heat), Distance ¼ mile, which was postponed last Wednesday, was rowed o yesterday. The match was between Captain Chitty, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Moore, 28th Pioneers. It was a splendid race, both being on level terms. Eventually, Moore won by quarter-a-a-length.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE INCENDIARISM IN POONA.

Yesterday night, about 11 o'clock, an enormous stack of hay, lying in the yard against the Wanowrie village, was burnt by some miscreants. The stack was burning in several places, and all the efforts to put out the fire proved unavailing. There were over six large stacks of grass valued at about Rs. 10,000. Three chowkidars were in charge, they stated that they saw somebody running away.

The Durham Light Infantry have taken charge of the Wanowrie yard.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF "AT HOME."

His Excellency General and Mrs. Nairne were "At Home," yesterday and to-day. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Major O'Sullivan, Royal Engineers, having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, on the Establishment of the Bombay Command, is posted to Poona District.

With reference to para. 5, Clause 34, India Army Circular, dated 1st March, 1896, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieutenant Burrard, Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, and H. W. Berthon, Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to be Assistant Recruiting officers for Poona Centre, Military Works Department.

Major Turner-Jones, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Poona Division to Mhow Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department:—Lieutenant Poole, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant A. des Barton, 25th Bombay Rifles.

Lieutenant Oldfield, Indian Staff Corps, on arrival in India, on restoration from Half-Pay List to the Effective List, was attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry for duty as Officiating Wing Officer, pending further instructions.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following promotion:—17th Bombay Infantry—2nd Class Vernacular Schoolmaster Hav. Ramgulam Dixhi to be 1st Class Schoolmaster.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing:—

Lieutenant Kriskenbeck, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles, for six months (pension service fifth year commenced 30th November 1896.)

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel Grant, Staff Corps, Commandant, Bombay Rifles, for one year (pension service thirty-second year commenced 30th June, 1896.

Lieutenant Mitchell, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service sixth year commenced 28th October 1896).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Captain Stevens, No. 9 Company, Southern Division, from 8th Dec. 1896, to 24th March 1897, private affairs, out of India.

Royal Irish Rifles—Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Dwyer, 3 months, on private affairs, out of India.

The following officers have been granted extension of leave:—

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major-General Churchill, M.D., 8 days, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

2nd Bombay Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Benn, 2 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith 6 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

24th Bombay Infantry—Major Tulloch, ten days, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 10.

The B. I. S. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, Dec. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3 22-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 119
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63
Silver 39 15-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,700,000; Increase, £100,000; Public Deposits, £6,600,000; Increase, £800,000; Other Deposits, £42,560,000; Increase, £100,000; Other Securities, £25,593,000; Notes and Gold, £26,690,600; [illegible] £440,000. The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Legislative Department—Mr. J. G. Morrison, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed sub-pro tem Personal Assistant to the Secretary.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Marshall are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Reverend A. G. A. Roberts, Senior Chaplain, is permitted to retire.

Reverend H. P. Chapman is appointed Junior Chaplain, Bengal (Lucknow).

Foreign Department—Captain G. F. Cherenix French is granted special leave for 4 months.

Captain Le Mesurier is granted privilege leave for one month and two days. Lieutenant Bonn is to officiate as Political Agent, Kalat, and Political Agent, in charge of the Bolan Pass, during the absence of Captain Le Mesurier.

The Services of Surgeon-Captain Robinson are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. V. G. Loni' Acting Austro-Hungarian Consul, Madras, and the appointment of Mr. C. W. Freese, Consul for Netherlands, at Bombay.

Finance and Commerce Department.—The Services of Surgeon-Major Maccartee, Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Surgeon-Major Milne is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint.

Military Department—Captain R. J. Penney to be A. A. G. District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Major Mackenzie, resigned.

The following officers are admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants A. R. Burton and J. T. G Adamson.

Major-General Sir B. C. Russell is to Command the Forces in Bengal, with the Local Rank of Lieutenant-General, vice Lieutenant-General Sir W. Kelles, deceased.

Promotions.—Staff Corps—To be Temporary Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors Andrews and Thatcher. To be Temporary Majors—Captains Wapshare and Priestly.

The following Staff Corps Officers are admitted to Colonel's allowances:—Major-Generals Collis, Sym, and Handcock; and Colonels Jacob, Godfrey, Lane, Brooke, Ludlow, Nutt, and Major.

P. W. Department.—Mr. C. T. Evans, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is permitted to retire.

DURBAR AT RAJKOT.

THE THAKOR SAHEB OF PALITANA DECORATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 11.

In the absence of his Excellency the Governor (Lord Sandhurst), whom a sterling sense of duty prevented from visiting this part of the country, the duty of presenting the insignia of K.C.S.I. upon his Highness the Thakor Saheb of Palitana devolved upon Colonel John Hunter, the Political Agent in Kathiawar, who has made himself exceedingly popular with chiefs of all classes of people by dealing justly by all, which his mature experience, combined with extentive knowledge and ability, enables him to do. The insignia was presented, this afternoon, in a magnificent Durbar, attended by their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. Prince Bhowsinjee, the Heir-apparent of Porebunder, Prince Ajitsinjee, the Heir-apparent of Dhrangadra, Prince Jitubha, the Heir-apparent of the Thakore Saheb of Dharole Kotda Sangani Lathee Virpur, Prince Madhowsingji of Chuda, Thakore Saheb of Saylar, and many others of smaller States as well as their Dewans. There were also present: The Rajkumars attending the Rajkoomar College, the European Officers, and Pars', Mohomedan, and Hindu leading gentlemen, with a fair sprinkling of European and Parsi ladies, and her Highness the Rani Saheb of Gondal.

Colonel Hunter, in presenting the insignia, made a very impressive speech, which was listened to with wrapt attention. He regretted the absence of the Governor, which the famine in the Southern Country has necessitated, but he hoped that the disappointment of the Thakore Saheb in not having had the honour of receiving the insignia at the hands of his Excellency would be softened by the fact that the pleasing duty had been entrusted to one who has known his Highness from boyhood, and taken a lively interest in his welfare. After referring to the marvellous changes wrought in the province within the comparatively brief period of British rule, Colonel Hunter said that no state offered a better illustration of the effect of "pax Britannica" than of Palitana, which was founded six centuries ago by Gohel Sejukjee. At one time Palitana was at a very low ebb, from which it was rescued by Colonel Walker. The grand father of the Thakore Saheb by judicious management freed the State from debt, and laid the foundation of the pleasent prosperity. Colonel Hunter then paid a graceful tribute to the late Thakore Saheb Sursingjee, who brought the State to a state of efficiency, and from whom the present Thakore Saheb inherited the love of horses, and it was due to this fact that the present state of the paddock was so perfect. He then referred to the reasonable and generous spirit in which the Thakore Saheb settled the long-standing and bitter disputes with the Jain community soon after his accession, and to the revival of the mechanical industry in the State and the encouragement of manly sports amongst his Highness people. The Political Agent praised the Thakore Saheb's several measures, such as the abolition of [illegible] duties on the cultivator, the remission of [illegible] arrears of revenue, to the extent of two lakhs, and the magnificent gift of rupees twenty thousand for filter-beds for the supply of water to the Rajkote civil station.

On the confusion of his address, Colonel Hunter handed over the insignia to his Highness, calling him Sir Mansingjee, and offering him his hearty congratulations on the honours conferred upon him by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and hoping that the honour would prove a stimulus to future efforts to further the prosperity of the State and the welfare of his Highness' subjects.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb's reply was equally gracious. His Highness spoke with ability and in a good clear voice, which was much admired. His Highness said that he did not suppose that the humble efforts in the direction of good administration would merit such a special recognition at the hands of the Paramount Power, and that, therefore, with extreme surprise and pleasure he learnt that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress had been pleased to appoint him to the Knighthood of the noble order of the Star of India. He regretted the absence of his Excellency the Governor, owing to an imperious call of duty, but said it was, nevertheless, a great satisfaction to him that he received the honour at the hands of one who was one of his oldest and best friends, and whose name was deservedly held in high esteem all over Kathiawar. His Highness assured them that he would continue to follow in the footsteps of his father and grand father, and said that he had an earnest desire to remain on good terms with his Shrawak subjects, and trusted that they would remember the great benefit they received at his hands, and show by their conduct that they appreciated it. His Highness further said, that he fully recognised the benefit that his State enjoyed through the beneficent influences of British rule, and concluded by a request to the Political Agent to kindly convey his most sincere thanks to her Majesty, through his Excellency the Governor. He also thanked his brother Chiefs for their presence, and wished them similar honour.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, Captain R. F. Briscoe, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, Gibraltar and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Adam, Miss F
Barnes, Surg-Major R W
Barnes, Mrs
Boyce, Mr C
Brereton, Mrs, and infant
Caird, Miss
Eliot, Mrs C
Eyre, Mr R
Fawcett, Major and Mrs F and infant
Flood, Mr J
French, Capt C G
Geyen, Mr H A
Geyen, Mrs and child
Giffan, Lieut R
Gooch, Miss K M
Hatton, Mr F
Lucoval, Mr B
Lumsoed, Mr T
McLachlan, Mr
Miller, Miss M
Miller, Mrs
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs S C and child
Olive, Mrs
Osh, Mr H R F
Paul, Major and Mrs and two children
Pratt, Miss E
Simmonds, Mr A R
Simpson, Mr C F R
Smith, Miss L K
Stanley, Mr E J
Stewart, Mr W H
Styes, Mrs H S
Thornhill, Mrs and two sons
Treaby, Mr
White, Mr J R

For Brindisi.

Blackwell, Mr F D
Hall, Capt C T
Donovan, Mr and Mrs
Dunkerley, Miss
Gabagen, F G A
Heyhoe, Miss
Kelly, Mr
Kilkelly, Surg Capt P P
Johnson, Miss
Johnsone, Mrs D C and child
Mounsey, Mr and Mrs C H
Maisey, Lieut-Col F C
Nilsing, Lieut W
Richardson, Mr and Mrs H
Shorland, Mr E T
Stanley, Mr
Wigram, Rev E
Wutz, Mr and Mrs H

For Gibraltar.—Tormne, Rev V M

For Aden.—Wishwanath Balkrishna, 5 sons, 2 daughters, child and infant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Coromandel, 29th December, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mrs Polloch, Mr J Macpherson, and Mr F A Carson.

Per s s. Carthage, 2nd January, 1897.
For London—Mr J Harwood.

Per s s Oriental, 9th January, 1897.
For London—Mr R G Currie, Lieut C R Bradshaw, Mr Lillingston, and Mr C Potter.

Per s s Caledonia, 23rd January, 1897.
For Marseilles—Mrs Jeffrey and infant, Mr and Mrs H Douglas Watson, Miss Burrows, Mr and Mrs C Hall and daughter, Mr and Mrs C F Bennett and child, Mrs Mayan, infant, Mr and Mrs C F Dent and child, Mr and child and infant, Mr and Mrs R C Dent and child, Mr and Mrs A J King, and Mr G D Kerr.

Per s s Peninsular, 6th February, 1897.
For London—Lieut-Col F de C Meade, Mrs Meade, Sister Elizabeth, Mrs Tressider, Mr Tressider, Mrs Fearnside and child, Mrs Hogan and child, and two infants, Miss Combe, Mrs Humphridge and Mrs J Currie, child and infant, Mr Roper, child and infant, Mr [illegible] and Rev and Mrs W Wordsworth and child, Rev W [illegible], Miss R [illegible], and Mr E [illegible], 3 children and infant. Mrs Austen, and Mr E

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

If last Saturday, 14th November, had been some great fete day on which the royal bounty was promised to every one who claimed it personally between Westminster and Charing Cross, a greater crowd could hardly have come together than that which gathered to see the start of the motor cars for their run from Whitehall to Brighton. From early in the morning people began to arrive at the rendezvous outside the Hotel Metropole. Cabs, carriages, coaches, vans, drays and mud-carts ranged themselves in position to command a view as if the embankment were a race-course; while the multitudes that came in buses, or in the underground trains packed, first, second, third alike, five in a row and five standing, fought and struggled and wrestled with each other for the best points of vantage on the river parapet or garden railings. By ten o'clock the mass of people was compact, a mosaic of humanity, on top of which adventurous little boys might have run with impunity as gamins often do on the backs of the pigs at a crowded fair in Ireland.

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It was as strangely assorted gathering. Prettily dressed ladies, priests, city men, nurses out in their uniform for their morning stroll, clerks, soldiers, sailors, several elderly widow ladies, incongruous looking in the austere freshness of their weeds, and thousands of cyclists of all genders,—the trousered male, the gowned female and the knickered neuter. A cabman looking scornfully from his highly perched judgment seat at the curious closely packed crowd, summed up his opinion tersely "that the bloomin' lot was motor mad." Considering the weather—a raw grey drizzle with mud inches deep, and considering the fleeting character of the show and the unattractive appearance of the vehicles and of their drivers, muffled in macintoshes and wearing white caps like German bandsmen, the cabman's diagnosis of the case as motor mania was not far out. Every one, it is said, is more or less mad. The Londoner's madness takes the form of rushing in search of excitement.

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The official programme of the parade announced that there would be fifty-eight vehicles in the procession. Twenty-two—not including an old steam traction cart displaying the red flag that had been torn in pieces by the President at the breakfast, and not including a coster's donkey cart, which forced itself into the second place in the triumphal parade—took part in the run. Of these, report says, nine reached Brighton, a French machine being first to reach the goal. Over their champagne the motor car clubmen chatted and congratulated each other on their success. Horses were voted altogether out of the running. The enfranchisement of the motor car would drive him back to his primeval prairie. In the coming by-and-bye motor cars will be the only means of transport in town and country. The horse will be a forgotten luxury as our grandmother's silver snuffers or chafing dish is at present, and we shall boast of remembering the day when we saw the first motor carriage parade through Westminster.

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Meanwhile the sooner the motor car club sets itself to design decent looking vehicles the better. The present idea is to build the machines similar in shape to ordinary carriages with the pole or shafts cut off. The result is hideous—like a vessel that has lost its figure-head. Something decorative in shape, like the prow of a classic ship, should be introduced to carry on the line of the body of the machine, and do away with the look of mutilation. Then something else must be done to prevent the carriage being smothered in mud as seems to be the case now with the complicated machinery. As for the paraffin motor cars one should have a very poor sense of smell to enjoy a ride in them. The fumes have one point—they are danger signals to the unwary pedestrian. Eye or ear may fail to give warning of the rush of the paraffin motor—but the nose, never.

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Already the motor delivery van is running as an advertisement for various firms. The novelty of their appearance has not, however, worn off yet. Immediately the thing comes in view every one shrieks "motor car," and rushes after it to the complete disorganising of the traffic. A motor landau in Victoria Street this week caused as much sensation and curious gaping as the passing of Li Hung Chang. The 'buses slackened speed, the vans drew up, the ladies in carriages pulled the check string. If the vehicle had been propelled by the invisible agency of angels or demons or microbes, this intense interest might be satisfactorily explained, but carriages have been going without horses for the better half of the century. The only difference now is that by Act of Parliament they may go free on the roads without a pilot on foot in advance with a red danger signal flag.

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Motor cars are in fact like babies let run alone for the first time. They are warned on all sides to be on their good behaviour and to be careful. The parade programme instructed the various drivers to be polite, considerate, deferential to people and police. And so far they appear to have carried out instructions and to have jumped into the position of first favourite which the unlucky cyclist never had the tact to try for. There was very little adverse comment on the running down of a girl *en route* to Brighton. If it had been done by a cyclist, Thames would not have washed his guilt away in the eyes of the police or magistrates. If Saturday's motor meet had been exclusively for cyclists, the death of a young woman following it would have been laid on the cycle 'scape-goat.' As it was, the coroner gave a verdict according to the medical evidence, attributing the death to syncope, accelerated by tight lacing, and the crushing which the girl underwent in the crowd. This, by the way, is the second death in London within a very few days from the insane fashion of squeezing a living body into a 21-inch stays. Nature is very long suffering, but she evidently draws the line at simultaneous inward and outward compression.

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There is a very lively little comedy, entitled "His Little Dodge," a translation from the French by Justin Huntly McCarthy, running now at the 'Royalty'—the little theatre in Soho, with which we have been used always to associate French plays and players, Bernhardt, the Coquelins, etc., etc., though it has for some time been too small to fit the numbers who have acquired a taste for following French plays in the original. "His Little Dodge" attracts a smart audience to the stalls and boxes, but does not draw the masses. It is possibly a little too French in tone, in wit, in manners for the general British public; and it is wanting in that showy quality—gilded reception rooms, gorgeous footmen, and varieties of costume which attract the class of spectator that *fawle de mieux* use the theatres as a school to study the manners and the *argot* of society.

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The play owes its attractiveness entirely to its own and its actors' merits. The same scene—the interior of a bungalow on the Thames, remains throughout the play, and Miss Ellis Jeffreys, the heroine makes only one change of costume. She is effective and striking in her dinner dress—a black silk princess robe, with chemisette and long gathered under sleeves of white silk gauze. A morning dress of ivory alpaca, with a blouse bodice of some white silky tissue with scarf trimming and triple flounces of pink *chine* silk over each shoulder, and crossing under a pink belt at the waist, is also becoming and smart. With this frock she puts on a cape of black accordeon pleated gauze over white accordeon pleated silk—a diaphanous, fluffy, little affair that looks most artless in composition, yet probably exercised the best French taste to design and put together. A flowery hat in which pink predominates suits Miss Ellis Jeffrey's complexion and costume admirably.

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The plot is very simple. Miss Ellis Jeffreys is a young woman married for the second time. She has been equipped with experience for her new venture into matrimony by the legacy of a note book left behind in his removal to another world by her first husband. This rare instructive work gives her a key to all men's characters, and she jealously watches No. 2 for symptoms of his following in No. 1's footsteps. The portrait of No. 1 occupies still the post of honour over the mantelpiece, and her excuse for not banishing him, as he has deserved, to the attic is that he is well painted. "A Herkomer is a Herkomer even if he is a husband" she tells his successor after one of her scathing tirades on the iniquities of her otherhalves.

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No. 2 is an average man with a leaning for what he calls romance. When his wife indulges in her jealous humours he takes refuge in the society of some other lady, first taking the precaution to hypnotise his wife, lock the doors, and leave her impressed with the idea that he is entirely devoted to her. The failure of "His Little Dodge" is the fun of the play. First comes a friend from Venezuela, a-former lover who discovers her asleep and wakes her. She laughs his proposal to fly with him to Venezuela to scorn. In the midst of their interview the husband is heard returning. She throws herself into her chair as if she were still hypnotised, and hears her husband's pecadillos detailed by the husband of the lady to whom he had gone for romantic consolation. Being second partner in a wine concern, which would suffer were its principals to appear in the law courts, the aggrieved husband suggests a compromise. The damage to his feelings are assessed in so many orders for champagne and brandy—the damage to the feelings of the victim of his hypnotic experiments by judicious soft talk and kisses. The disappointed lover goes back to Venezuela. Mr. Fred Terry and Mr. Weedon Grossmith give the effect of reality to this extravagant exaggeration of matrimonial life, and interpret the French fun of the situation so that the English audience has no reason to complain of its being *risque*.

The Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat of the Government of India will probably be temporarily strengthened, as the work connected with famine is now very heavy and is likely to remain so, for the next six months.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.

When one reads of Duelling in the last century; how common a practice it was; how the uncertainty of life was increased by this danger; how every hour spent in the company of one's fellow creature might lead to a duel; how difference of opinion too often terminated in a change from this world to the next; how the point of honour was insisted upon by all classes—*e. g.*, by the two journeymen lace weavers who quarrelled over the best way of cooking sprats, and fought with pistols in the Field of the Forty Footsteps; one is astonished that the practice was so long allowed and so long honoured. When one reads of the fighting captain who climbed into the best society by simply fighting his way up or letting it be understood that he was ready to fight his way up; when one reads of the duel between Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth, without witnesses, with swords, in a room with one candle only, one wonders how life was tolerable. It also becomes a matter of surprise that anybody could be left alive at all. Perhaps the men who met at the card table or the club, knowing that a quarrel might at any time arise which would lead to a duel, reflected that for one fatal duel there were fifty innocuous; perhaps they thought no more of the danger than a sailor afloat, or a nurse with an infectious disease. There are some who uphold the institution of duelling as the surest way to make men courteous and civil to each other. Brutality of manners should be made difficult, it is true; unfortunately, the practice actually encouraged brutality. It left society at the mercy of the bravo and the ruffian.

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The simple story of "Figuring Fitzgerald," which has been frequently told, comprises in itself all possible arguments against duelling; and above all, the weakness of a Code of Honour which has never put down its foot and ordered that a gentleman must not fight with certain persons unworthy, the notice of society; that, for them, a kick, a court of law, or a hired bravo with a cudgel, are and should be, the only remedies allowed for insults and injuries. The man in question was as great a swash buckler as ever existed; he made himself, wherever he went, the terror of society. He was a bully of the worst type; and arrogant, insolent, overbearing bully; he fought many duels, and generally "winged his man." It was asserted, however, that, if he fought with swords, he went into action in a cuirass beneath his waistcoat, and with padded shoulder; if he fought with pistols, that he fired before the word was given. He was, in short, the kind of man who should have been chased through the streets and shot down like a mad dog. Yet gentlemen were expected to fight this man whenever he chose to insult them. On one occasion he was impudent enough to put up for election at Brookes's Club. On the day of ballot he prepared to the club and ordered the proprietor to bring him word as soon as he was elected. Mr. Brookes informed him that he was blackballed. Upon this he sent again to know if it was not a mistake. Being assured that there was no mistake, he forced his way into the committee room and asked each of the members, one after the other, if he had put in a black ball. It is almost incredible; yet it shows the terror which this man inspired, that, instead of ordering the club servants to kick him out, and then refusing to fight such a man, everyone of the committee actually declared that he had not put in a ball. "I told you there was a mistake," said the unabashed bully "Waiter, bring champagne." He became so great a terror in Dublin that men crossed the street rather than meet him; he did the most outrageous things with impunity. Finally, however, he committed a cold-blooded murder, and was tried and sentenced. So great was the terror that he might escape, even then, that the sheriff hanged him half-an-hour after the sentence.

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If there must be duelling, their should be a regularly constituted Court of Honour to decide in every case whether the circumstances justified a duel, or whether an action at law should be brought; in all such cases as wilful, deliberate insult, defamation, or wanton injury, the offender should be branded as one with whom no gentleman should be allowed to fight. This sentence would turn the man out of society. But perhaps the Club Committee, since the coffee-house and the tavern are gone, may be considered a quite sufficient Court of Honour.

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It is the opening day of the motor car. I have seen the pictures, but not the cars themselves. Meantime, let us enter a humble remonstrance against the shape of the car. To turn out a landau or a victoria moving along without horses is absurd The shape of all road carriages is designed for the horse in front. A square box does not in itself suggest motion, but rest. The motor of the immediate future will be modelled on the boat, not the waggon. Its lines will be curved and graceful, with a sharp bow to cleave the air; perhaps the coxswain will steer from the stern. The omnibus motor will be a beautiful barge, like one of the old tiltboats of Gravesend; it will run upon wheels, of course, but these will not be too much in evidence. There will be road-boats of all sizes—the simple private boat, to hold one or two; the family boat, to hold six or eight; the omnibus, to hold twenty; the State barge, all carving and gold. The Queen will open Parliament by means of her road barge; the Lord Mayor will go to Church in his splendid road barge of State; and the roads will be covered with the boats, barges, lighters, wherries, skiffs, and lingies of private persons, the Post-office, the carriers, and the tradesmen. When we go on a journey and are not in a hurry, we shall hire a road boat and set off. Twelve miles an hour will take us to Bristol in ten hours, or, allowing for lunch and dinner, in twelve hours. Barristers will go to their chambers; merchants to their officers; clerks to their work, by road boats and road barges. The suburban railway will be deserted; the omnibus and the tram will be converted into motors; as they wear out the barge will take the place of the waggon. As, however, the motor is said to cost from £200 to £300, this prophecy will take some time in the working out.

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The cry of the Governess grows louder. We have fallen upon a dark place in the world which wants all the light that can be thrown upon it. I am more and more convinced that what is wanted everywhere for prevention and for cure is the broad bright light of the yellow arc. There is so much respect for justice in the world that even those who would if they could sweat and grind down the helpless are ashamed to do so when other people can see what they are doing. There lies before me a statement of the dangers and anxieties of the French governess in England, and especially in London. The writer speaks of the cheerfulness which is a necessary part of the French governess's equipment: "Few but the most thoughtful ladies, whose hour is daily visited by a French governess, know what is hidden under this seeming cheerfulness. Even the resident governesses, who know that the meals come regularly at each meal time, are troubled by the thought of the impending holidays when the school is closed against them, or when the family is staying in the country. If they have no friends to go to and cannot afford to go back to France, the governesses look up the advertisements of "Board and Lodging" in the London papers discard those that are marked as "musical and cheerful," only consider those that are labelled "moderate." They know what they have to expect. They know that the earnings of a term will be swallowed up by the "moderate" house, they shrink at the idea of the company they will meet, sometimes rough, sometimes undesirable, sometimes worse, always careless, when not over-officious to a young governess. Then come those long holiday mornings with nothing to do, the dreary afternoons when one goes out into the busy streets to watch to passers by and the shop windows. Not a friend to visit or talk to. The only diversion in the external and ever unsolved problem of paying the landlady and yet being able to afford, for the coming term, a pair of boots that one can wear and do not let in the rain. And those are the happy ones. But if they have not secured employment for next term their anxiety amounts to torture. To obtain re-engagement one must give a good address," board, or at least dwell, in an expensive boarding-house which will satisfy a critical headmistress. Some governesses have found a device. They lodge at an address that will look well on their applications, and rely for their meals on a roll or a penny bun. Those are the starving governesses whom you see munching while they pretend to admire a display of mantles in the window of a shop. Ladies are denied the privilege of going to a third class eating-house for a bowl of soup or a cup of coffee. What is allowable for a starving man is not possible for a lady."

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All this is perfectly true; and there are only two ways out of the difficulty; one way is to pay the French governess by salary instead of by the lesson; this will not be done because, while there are people who must be economical in every branch of expenditure, there are teachers ready to take the lowest rate of pay for the lesson. Therefore we must fall back on the other way, which is to provide some home where the French governess can find a place of residence at a cheap rate; where they can make friends; and where ladies in search of a French governess can find one. Such a home is now in course of creation. Funds have been collected for the purpose. Only £200 are now wanted to complete the foundation. Let us contribute this small sum for the aid of the stranger—too often friendless, poor and distressed—who is within the gates. For my own part, the memory of a certain terrible tragedy, due to destitution only, which fell upon a French visiting governess—one cannot publish the case, but it might have been averted had we known—impels me to forward my own mite in the hope that it may help to keep other poor starving Frenchwomen from a like fate, to the Hon. Treasurer, M. Dubamel, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

MEN AND MATTERS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The second day of the Extra Meeting, last Saturday, was points ahead of its predecessor, the previous week. The entries were nearly doubled in number, and the fields, with the exception of the Galloway Cup were large. Gamblers were well in it, too, as in nearly every case the favourite won and the bookies must have dropped some of the money they pouched the Saturday before. The W.L.T.C. made a very good move when they substituted the Stand Plate for the Novices Stakes, and they procured a field of nine starters out of ten entries. They probably followed the hint given them by the poor acceptances for the November Stakes on the first day. The alteration, too, of the Importers Stakes was a step in the right direction, and it was a pity that more owners of walers did not show up. There must be a lot of horses which are private property, who ought to have had a look in. As it was two owners, apart from the dealers, had a shy, and Jolly Boat, the property of Mr. S. A. W., shewed the field a clean pair of heels. It is impossible, thus, early for the Importers to get their gees fit, but these races serve their purpose in giving our friends of the Sea-Face an opportunity for displaying their wares to the best advantage.

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Hunting has also improved vastly since these notes were last penned, and on both Sunday and Thursday we were favored with clinking good runs. Sunday was a regular galopping day, as the Jack ok the field down a long lane, and was killed at the end of it. The only thing to do was to get forward as fast as possible, as if you were in the ruck you were simply smo hered with dust. It has, however, clearly demonstated that the pack has any amount of pace, and that if they get fairly away in the open, it will take the best of the hunt all their time to get alongside of them.

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Thursday morning was a real ripper, and we had twenty-five minutes over the best of the country without a single check. One may judge of the pace when out of a field of close on forty only five sportsmen, besides the Master, saw the end. A curious incident happened during the run as a couple of hounds jumped over a cactus hedge and smack into a well which it surrounded. Four sportsmen sacrificed the best run of the season so far by stopping to get out the hounds who had fallen in. This was very self-denying of them, and they deserve the best thanks of all hunts men and humanitarians. One man told me that it was more by luck than judgement that he did not share the same fate as the hounds, as he only jumped the hedge about five yards to the right of the well. What would have been his fate had he landed in the well heaven only knows. The country round Santa Cruz is bad going enough without these concealed pitfalls, and unless you know every stock and stone within, say, a five mile radius of the Jackal Club, you may at any moment be put in the hole, and a bad hole at that. I hear there are several wells about. Would it not simplify matters a little and make it a trifle less hazardous if these man, hound and pony traps were accurately marked with a red danger flag; to prevent the unsophisticated from mistaking the banner waving over the tomb of some long forgotten fakir, the flag might have a distinguishing mark. "Ding, dong bell, Johnnie's in the well," is all very and pretty in a nursery rhyme, but in real life it is a poor accompaniment to a morning's gallop after the hounds.

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Cavillers at "the sport of kings, the image of war, without its guilt"—say, that the horses or ponies don't like the sport, and that it is cruel to hustle a lot of poor animals along to try and catch another poor animal. This, the other morning, was notably refuted in the case of one pony which, after having given his rider a nasty fall, joined the hounds on his own account, and not only saw the end, but swam the back-water in the midst of the pack; if this does not show an appreciation for the sport, write me down an ass.

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The sporting community of that pleasant little suburb of Bombay, Pali Hill, are blossoming out to-day into a Gymkhana. I have seen an advance programme, and those invited are sure of an excellent afternoon's amusement.

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The prospectus of the Bombay Horse Show is now to hand, and it is certainly a vast improvement on last year, when there were many complaints of it being more or less a family tea party.

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This year even the most captious cannot grumble as the working Committee have been chosen from all sorts and conditions of men, and the show under the able secretaryship of Prevost is likely to be a big success. One is very glad to see that this year a championship class has been introduced. It was really too ludicrous in former years to see the same animal entered time after time in different classes and sweeping the board. It is also a good thing that professional whips have been debarred from the driving competitions, and that our amateurs will now stand a chance. Another good rule that has been introduced is that all animals before being awarded a prize must be passed practically sound—there was more than one winner last year that would not have got a certificate from the Veterinary Department if required for the service. Dannot, too, this year the public be better informed of what is going on in the mystic ring. It would be a good thing if the events under decision were hoisted, printed in legible characters upon a board similar to the number board at Mahaluxmi, and also that all competitors be compelled to wear a legible number which should correspond with the numbers hoisted, and on the card. In this way the general public would be able to gather a little of what was going on, and take more interest in the proceedings. This year the committee have plenty of time to mature their plans and I feel convinced that the show of '97 will even surpasss in its excellence than that of '96.

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The Byculla Club, on Thursday evening, opened its doors to the fair sex giving them an evening's entertainment in the shape of a smoking concert. There was a good deal of concert and not much smoke, but that one would naturally expect when the fair are assembled that the sterner sex should forego the soothing weed—Mindful of Luther's famous dictum,

"Wer liebt nicht wie in weib und gesang
Bleibt sin nahr scine lebans lang

the executive started the proceedings with the usual Byculla banquet, at which the band played. The band was much too near and drowned all chance of talk, which is one of the chief charms that accompany an excellent dinner. There was more than one person present who was suffering severely from suppressed conversation, and those, who tried to overcome the brazen throated musicians soon gave it up and collapsed into mood silence. My Byculla friends, another small piece of advice when you next have a show to which you admit the fair sex; Cover the shades of your incandescent gas with a delicate rose tint. Many of the most beautiful complexions were totally ruined and paled before the rude glare of the gaslight. The musical part of the programme was excellent, and as is always

nonsense verses to fit the comic illustrations have for inspiration the cycle craze, and will delight many a happy little child this year.

THE BABA LOG, by the REV. Y. MIDDLETON MACDONALD (David Nutt, 270-271, Strand, London). This story of Child Life in India is told from the point of view of the real dweller in India, the scenes being all laid in what to us are familiar every day surroundings. The Children's talk is natural, the grown-ups a little epigrammatic and doubtless slightly difficult of understanding to the juvenile reader, but that is ever so with grown-ups. Hindustani is largely drawn upon in the conversation and the author generously translates it. For a Christmas gift this is the very thing for the little people at home. It will renew their memories of India, of that fabulous time when an elephant ride was a common event of the baba logs day. And when the talk of father and his friends was of tiger and panther, and shooting and hunting in the jungles, and the willing servants sat round the children and told tales each more wonderful than the other to the fascinated little sahibs.

PALLADIA, by MRS. Hugh Fraser (Macmillan and Co., London). This singular story is as full of strange unexpected events as it is of quaint fancies and endless variety. Princess Palladia of Schaumburg is introduced to the reader just as her twentieth birthday is approaching :—

"I wish to remind your Highness" says Countess Direckstein to Palladia's father, with timid dignity, "that it wants but six weeks to the Princess Palladia's twentieth birthday."

"That is very kind of you, Countess," replied the Prince, "what do you think she would like for a birthday present?"

"A wedding ring, your Highness," replied the old lady promptly. "It is high time the Princess were married."

The shock of this suggestion is great to the Prince, but like a sensible man he makes up his mind, that because it is usual, and because Palladia's cousins were all married even earlier, at eighteen, he must bestir himself, and seek for a suitable husband for his daughter. After that there is considerable correspondence, and the father succeeds in finding a fit consort for his lovely Palladia in the Grand Duke of Carinthia. From that moment, complications and strange situations render the lives of the actors comic and tragic by turns. Another matrimonial engagement was entered into about the same time by Miss Agatha Sanderson and the Reverend Lactantius Oriel. The clergyman had proposed that the young lady should become his helpmeet, his support in trials, &c., &c., and this is the mood in which she met these serious request :—

"Aggie, who was inclined to flippancy, had replied readily she would promise to become a bishop and the husband of can wife, she must think about it, and on the whole did not it strike him that it was a case of his sharing her labours, considering that her father owned the living where he was acting as curate, and that she herself had started every single good work and reform in the parish? Who got up the bicycle races and the mothers' meetings and the American fairs, she would like to know? Helpmates and pastoral labours indeed! *Ca vautrez!* Miss Aggie had been there! Got a light? She meant to smoke a cigarette just to scandalise that confiding frump on the other side of the gangway. (This vital matter was being treated on a Lago Maggiore steamarette.) Well, if he would not give her one, the waiter would; &c. &c. &c."

After this it is not surprising to find that in the subsequent interview with Agatha's father, when the Reverend Lactantius murmurs that he will do his best to make her happy, Sir John Sanderson says :—

"My dear chap, Aggie will see to that! She thinks it a crime not to keep herself amused, and the whole parish is put in harness to do it! I have no fears for Aggie!"

Palladian wedded life does not run quite smooth'y There are anarchists in this stormy world, and there are Eves in every Eden. Demetria, a young woman, whose "nerves were of the elastic steel kind which generally go with sea-coloured eyes and red-gold hair," is quite capable of disturbing the peace of several establishments and does so very effectually. And she is not the only plotter; there is Jehangir, the son and heir of the Shah of Bhelat, who comes to visit England's Queen. Much dire trouble arises because of him in spite of the careful bear-leading of Colonel John Densil. But if there be trouble, there is also much entertainment in this book. Mrs. Hugh Fraser knows how to rivet the interest of her readers as well as to amuse them.

SOLDIER TALES, by Rudyard Kipling (Macmillan and Co., London). We have a new edition of our old friends Ortheris, Mulvaney and Learoyd. They are as witty and entertaining as ever, saying things shrewdly, and speaking pretty plainly about the army in which they are distinguished privates. "With the Main Guard" frames a story in Mulvaney's best style, told to while away the time when the men have to keep watch during a heat that almost kills them. The deeds of the "Black Tyrones" is the theme, and terrible they were. As Mulvaney said, "There's a dale more done in the field than ever gets into Field Ordhers." "The Drums of the Fore and Aft" tells of the heroic as well as the wicked actions of a pair of young and precocious drummer boys. "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," "The Taking of Lungtungpen" read as fresh as ever. Private Mulvaney, somewhat indiscreetly, gives his opinion of living heroes :—

"Always barrin' me little frind Bobs Bahadur I know as much about the Army as most men."

His interlocutor said something here.

"Wolseley be shot! Batune you an' me an' that butterfly net, he's a ramblin' incoherint sort av a divil, wid wan oi on the Quane an' the Coort, an' the other on his blessed silf everlastin'ly playing Saysar an' Alexandher rowled into a lump. Wid Bobs an' a few three-pinnydhs, I'd sweep any army on the earth into a towel, an' throw it away afterwards."

We don't remember these sentiments in the first edition. May the three soldier-friends long survive to relate their experiences of war, North, South East, and West, as well as their amusing and surprising escapades.

ENGLISH ESSAYS (Blackie and Son, 50, Old Bailey, London). Mr. J. H. Lobban has collected the most distinctive modern writings of the chief essayists of English literature, and presents them in chronological order in this volume. In an able introduction he criticises the qualifications of the different writers from whom he culls. Francis Bacon heads the list with "On Seeming Wise" and Charles Lamb closes it with "Rejoicings upon the New Year's Coming of Age." The later writers of this century are not represented as Mr. Lobban considers that :—"The latter half of this century has shown little regard for the older style of essays on abstract subjects; the essay has more and more because associated with literary criticism; and it might almost be said that fiction has again entered in a combat with it, and in the form of the short story has ousted it from popular regard. . . . . it is tolerably certain that no future collection of the best British essayists will ignore the work of Robert Louis Stevenson. For the purpose, however, of the present volume it is scarcely necessary to extend the survey beyond Leigh Hunt and Lamb. By that time the essay had reached its full maturity, and had furnished examples of all its possible forms. . . . . If not the greatest, the essay is certainly the most characteristic, literary form of the eighteenth century. It owed its origin to the club-life of Queen Anne Society, and true to its original purpose, it faithfully mirrored the manners of the day, when fiction presented nothing but ideals, and artificial comedy only caricature." Since then what a multiplicity of mediums for literature we have become heirs to! Magazines of every shade and tone, well supplied with essays or papers treated every possible subject familiarly, critically, scornfully, benevolently. It is well to go back to originals and see the manner in which our ancestors gave their written thoughts to the public, weighing well the effect of every word, and refined and polished each sentence until it exactly expressed the idea of the writer. This excellent collection of essays is well-chosen and gives us each author at his best.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, (Longmans, Green and Co., London). This new edition of a poem first published in 1891, and now printed for the seventh time, is illustrated after designs by W. Holman Hunt. The whole Bible story of the Life of Christ is musically woven into one harmonious whole. Many parts of the poem are fine, specially those pictures where oriental imagery vividly represents the scenes. The author has chosen Mary Magdalen or Mary of Magdala as the relator of the sacred events, and from her lips the wonderful history flows "in sad perplexed minore." As a poem, and in view of its great subject, it does not reach the heights and musical harmony of "The Light of Asia;" but the author's own highest excellence was reached in that beautiful work with which he himself seemed in perfect sympathy. "The Light of the World" is a delicate theme, one with which the souls of the nations who have long looked on it are familiar, and its treatment in modern poetry makes the reader critical and restive. Once this phase of mind is conquered, one can better appreciate the musical numbers of Sir Edwin Arnold. The book comes opportunely for Christmas time.

"GEMS."—This is the title of the wonderful weekly collection of gems of wit and humour, anecdote, poetry, fiction, and music, offered for the small sum of one half-penny. "Gems" has Anglo-Indian capital behind it, and as the "Pall Mall Magazine" shines above all other English illustrated periodicals so does "Gems" above all prints of the "Tit-bits" order. Moreover, it is sold at half the price of the others, and is undoubtedly an uncommonly good half penny worth.

SOLIDINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly white tint and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon road, London England.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE cases of bubonic fever and the mortality therefrom show no signs of improvement. When the fever first broke out, the Municipal Executive had to confine their labours to the Mandvie ward alone, but now the disease is prevalent all over the city, and it is necessary for the Health Department to direct their attention to the different affected wards. The returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., showed that there were 51 fresh cases and 37 deaths. Of these there were two cases and three deaths in the Fort ward. In the Mandvie district there were seventeen cases and fourteen deaths. In the Bhuleshwar ward there were eighteen cases and six deaths. In the Girgaum ward there were three cases. In the Byculla and Kammattipura District there were ten cases and nine deaths. The Parel ward showed a clean bill. In the Mahim district there was one case and three deaths. In the hospital there were two deaths.

The total number of cases comes to 1,268, out of which 912 proved fatal.

THE QUESTION OF SEGREGATION.

A MEETING of members of different nationalities, was held, yesterday evening, at "Alice Buildings," to consider the question of segregation of patients suffering from the bubonic fever now prevailing in Bombay. Among those present were: Messrs. George Cotton, P. C. H. Snow, O. V. Muller, D. Gostling, Phillips, Drs. K. N. Bahadurji, N. N. Katrak, Bhalchandra Krishna, Thomas Blaney, D. D. Mody, Ismail Janmahomed, R. S. Shroff, F. X. Bisni, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla Meralli Dharamsey, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Diwan Bahadur Manibhoy Jassabhoy, Messrs. P. N. Wadia, Damodhur Gordhandas, Moolji Bhuwanidas Barbhaya, C. Vernon, N. R. Banina, J. C. Kama, Vijbhocandas Atmaram, Dhakji Cashinath, Ellapa Ballaram, C. N. Wadia, Jeejeebhoy M. M. Jeejeebhoy, Budroodin Abdulla Kur, Hewet Ramdas Keshewji, and others.

Messrs. George Cotton, the Sheriff-elect of Bombay, was called to the chair. In explaining the object of the meeting, he said that the bubonic fever had been raging in Bombay and that the death-rate was so very high that the leaders of the several communities would do a good deal of good if they assisted the Municipal Commissioner in the present emergency. He learnt that morning, from Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, what amount of good work had been done by the Municipal officials, and that a large number of men who had been employed in Kamathipoora for the purpose of cleaning the drains. There had been rumours about enforced segregation, but he (the chairman) must say that the meeting knew nothing about them. It should be understood that the meeting had been called by the Municipal Commissioner for the purpose of taking steps for separate hospital accommodation for the natives, and for nothing else.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey moved the following proposition: That this meeting is of opinion that it would be extremely difficult to controle or stamp out the bubonic plague, if, as at present is the case, it rages in different localities in Bombay, and in a large number of houses, and that it is extremely desirous that all the different communities should concert measures with a view to start special hospitals for their communities, where the people affected by the disease may be treated and attended upon by their own people, and that the disease may be confined and restricted to within certain limits, and where the drainage sanitation and surroundings of these hospitals may be better looked after by the Municipality. The head of the communities may be appealed to impress upon their own people the danger of allowing the sick to remain in their own houses, where according to expert medical opinion, they act as so many causes for infection, that it is necessary to disinfect the infected houses freely and to burn the bedding and other articles, with which the disease may have come in contact. It may be pointed out that compulsory segregation is in no may intended or suggested, and it is hoped that there will be no misunderstanding on the point. The leaders may also be recommended to impress upon the people that the healthy living in the infected houses, would, in the interest of their own health, do well to remove from such houses.

Mr Mooljі Bhowanidas Barbhaya seconded the proposition, and in doing so, said that the main object of the proposition was to prevent as much as possible the spread of the disease in the town and island of Bombay. They saw that the disease was worse in certain localities whence it had gone to several other places, and they now found it difficult to cope with the spread of the disease much more to stamp it out. The proposition contained measures not to enforce segregation, but to persuade the people as much possible to take all precautionary measures so as to segregate those who were infected with the disease from healthy members of their community. He dared say that the leaders of the communities would take such measures as would stamp out the desease at an early date.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, in supporting the proposition said that it appeared to him for some time that it was necessary that the leaders of each community must take some measures to segregate all patients suffering from the bubonic plague. There had been a good deal of loose talk with regard to the segregation and the hardships thereof, and he would like to impress upon the people that segregation meant the removal of the patient from the place where he took the disease. Supposing for a moment that the disease originated from a certain poison, which was in the place where the patient cough the disease and supposing that to be the cause, it had been advanced that if the patient was where the patient took it, what good would it do to others if the patient was removed from the locality? His answer was that no doubt the poison might be strong enough to adhere to the clothes of the patient, still according to the law of growth it would require time to become strong and virulent. There had been cases in which attendants of a patient in the house had contracted the disease. Again, it was stated that the medical men attending the patients did not contract the disease. This was because the medical men adopted those precautions, which were not within the knowledge and experience of the people who took the disease, and because the medical men had to attend the patients only for a few minutes. The friends and relations of the patients who hovered about them for a long time were exposed to the danger, which the medical men were not. It was only natural to suppose that the patient should be removed from the place where he took the poison to a safe place free from any contagion of fever. It was within the common experience of man that, if a patient suffering from ordinary fever was removed from one place to another, he would be cured by the mere change. So it was in the interest of patients that they should be removed from the place where they got ill. It would necessarily help the Municipality in stamping out the disease. The sanitation of the particular place knot for the patients would be better looked after than one could expect it to be looked after in crowded places. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said it was necessary that the people should run up temporary sheds for themselves in their own communities as soon as possible. He had a conversation with the Municipal Commissioner and with the Health Officer, and they were on a look out for a fit site where they could run up sheds or where they could find bungalows which might be available for that purpose. They would require no compulsory segregation, no police interference, and no legislation. All that they required was that the leaders of the different communities should tell their people that directly there was a case of fever in any particular locality, they should persuade the friends and relations of the sick person to take him to the Hospital, where good care would be taken of him. There would be no interference on the part of the authorities, and there would be no compulsion for the removal of the patients.

Mr. Budroodin Abdulla Kur, said that the Mahomedan community had lost confidence in any measures adopted by the Municipality. He did not think that those measures were bad, but they had failed. The Municipal Health Officer held that segregation was necessary, and measures were at once adopted to act upon that principle. The result was that there was a raw and sore feeling amongst people who were ill, or were sick. Eventually they had to cancel the order of compulsory segregation. Now the ignorant people would run away with the idea that the leaders of their community had left them again to the mercy of the Municipal officers. They should adopt some practical means to carry out the measure of segregation. Mr. Kur suggested that leaders of the different communities should call meetings of their own people in several localities, and they should explain to them the benefits of segregation and the good results that would follow. However, it was prematured to pass such a resolution, when the result of the labours of the experts had not been declared, and when the feelings of his community were against segregation.

The President: You are speaking against the resolution, and at the same in favour of it.

Mr. Kur: The Municipal authorities have already adopted one measure and they have now drawn up another, with the result that the people have lost confidence in them.

Dr. Bahadurji said that Mr. Kur thought that this proposition meant a compulsory segregation, but it was not so.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in support of the motion, said that the time had arrived when it was absolutely necessary to take measures to strengthen the hands of the executives, who had been doing their best in every possible way. The proposition which had been moved was likely, and calculated to strengthen the hands of the Executive and to greatly minimise their difficulty. Dr. Bhalchandra took this opportunity to disabuse the public who had been to some extent misinformed about his view of segregation. He was glad to see that the word segregation was not included in the resolution. Their object was to calmly impress on the ignorant public the necessity of carrying their patients to Hospitals which would be constructed by the leaders of the community.

Professor Muller seconded the suggestion put forward by Dr. Bhalchandra. He said that the place, where the cases of the bubonic fever occured, was the centre of infection, and as long as people lived in that place they were likely to catch the disease.

Dr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mody, said that as a Medical man, he was against the compulsory segregation from the beginning. He, however, asked, whether the Health Officer who had studied the subject could give his opinion as regarded the cause of the plague. Dr. Mody's opinion was that, if possible, house-connections with the main drains should be separated. He had found many cases of bubonic plague in those houses in which many people lived and where house-connection was made with the drain.

The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare suggested that it should be stated in the motion that they strongly deprecated the ideas of compulsory segregation.

The Chairman said that they were against compulsory segregation.

Mr. Khare, said that they should express their opinion in the motion as stated by him. The speaker said that the Government should be asked to appoint a commission of experts to find out the cause of the plague.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, said that he would not discuss the cause of the plague, but he would state that he was of opinion from the very beginning that evacuation was much better than segregation.

Dr. Katrak thanked those present at the meeting for the honour they had done him by co ming to the meeting.

The proposition with the riders suggested by several members, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The meeting then appointed committees of different nationalities to exert their combined influence to induce their caste people as far as possible to carry out the suggestion of the first resolution, with power, to add to their number, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. Ardesher Dadabhoy Mody, Mr. E. M. Kabraji, and Professor C. V. Muller were appointed honorary secretaries of the committees.

The Hon. Mr. Khare, have, again requested the president to ask Government to appoint a committee to find out the cause of the plague.

Dr. Bhalchundr a explained that the Government had appointed a committee of the best available experts in the whole India, and those experts had been working for the last six months. They had not not given out result of their experiment, but they would first report to the Government of India the result of their investigation, and in due course the matter would come before the public.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, as Dr. Bhalchundra had stated a committee of experts had been appointed by Government. He thought the origin of the plague would remain in obscurity. The one good result of the appointment of the committee was the preparation of *anti* toxin, in which one of the experts on the committee had been engaged.

The President said that the best thanks of the meeting were due to the agents of the Great Eastern Company for allowing their office to be utilised for the purpose of holding the meeting. Thanks were also due to the Municipal Commissioner for attending the meeting to his great inconvenience, to hear the reasons and to know what they thought of the question of segregation. In him all the citizenns of Bombay had placed the fullest confidence and everything that could be done to prevent the plague, would be done by him.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE YERSIN REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since there is a probability of Yersin remedy being introduced to help to combat the existing epidemic, it becomes a question as to how its introduction is to be accomplished. I have no doubt the Parsee, European, Eurasian, and Jewish communities will, if so advised by their medical attendants, submit to this operation for their own protection, or they may exercise liberty in their own houses in which hospitals which could be constructed by the leaders of the community.

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ALF. McCABE DALLAS.

THE DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the appointment of the Deputy Health Officers for our Municipality, let me point out that the authorities concerned, that unless they appoint some high class Hindus to the posts, the object of the Municipality in making the appointments will not be attained. The chief work these officers should be called upon to perform ought to be, in my humble opinion, to find out in the very homes of the people how far the sanitary conditions required by the Municipality are observed by the people, if the law does not allow of such inspection of dwelling houses, the sooner it is amended the better. A few minutes' notice to the owner or tenants ought to suffice to enable the women in the house to retire, so that the officer calling in the presence of the male house-owner or tenant may satisfy himself that no rule has been infringed. Of course, a close inspection in the absence of any male occupant would be justly resented, but I do not think that a superficial examination, especially of the Pathani traps, preventing filth from running into the down-take pipes, where house-connections have been made, will be an t ought reasonably to be objected to. It is an open secret that in the rooms of many chawls and houses these traps, though firmly fixed by the Municipal workmen at the time of making the house-connections, have now for the most part been removed to permit all sorts of filth to pass through the pipes. The quantity of water ordinarily allowed to pass through the nahani is not sufficient to carry off the filth to the main drain. Can it be that the habits of the Hindu have something to do with the present scourge the City is suffering from? In that case the drainage would be a curse, and not a blessing, to the city. But let it be noted that if the house-connections be given up, the sullage from the house nahani be permitted to flow through open gutters into the main drains underneath the road and gullies in contact with twice a day by an increased staff of sweepers. The drainage is in the opinion of several experienced laymen likely to suit the habits of the Hindus and work with satisfactory results. The inspection I speak of would not be more than is required, which at present is of the gully would prevent the earthy matter from flowing into and choking the main-drains. An increased staff of well-paid mukadums and inspectors would be steadily employed for the purpose. The proposed Deputy Health Officers, if at all needed, would be more needed for the work of supervision than for finding out any new means of sanitation for the city.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 11th. A HINDU.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the midst of apparent confusion, which surrounds the present condition of our city, segregation and disinfection, together with the difficulty to carry out any scheme of relief, I ask that you will insert the following, which I venture to promulgate, trusting our local authorities, as well as Government will look into the matter, namely, the effect of the most nauseous and intolerable stench that eminates from the Municipal chimney near the Crawford Market. I have frequently to pass from Mazagon and the Frere Road, at night, when the air is still and rarified. The thick serpentine volumes of smoke coming from this chimney pass over Mandvie, and as the winds change round to north and north-east, over other parts of the town; I had to pass last week through this volume of filth (the atmosphere not being strong enough early in the morning to clear off the smell), and was so sick, I thought sure enough I was in for the plague. When this chimney was put up, Mr. Griffiths, of the School of Art, strongly protested in the local papers, and I myself heard bitter complaints, and prognostications of plague. The plague has come, and to deal effectively with it no stone should be left unturned to stamp it out. This tartarian chimney nuisance should be removed, and the town's sweepings burnt at least twenty miles outside the city, or used as heratofore to reclaim land.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 11th, JAS. R. DEANE.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-COLONEL W. GRAVES, A. M. S., proceeds home on relief by Surgeon-Colonel W. S. Price.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. T. ORPEN, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANTS J. B. MCGEORGE and A. B. Carey, R. E., Military Works, Panjab Command, are deputed on special duty to the Bombay Command.

MAJOR A. H. ABERCROMBIE, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Lieut. E. S. Evans, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, have passed the tactical examination for promotion.

THE following Officers of the Army Medical Staff come out for duty in this country and are posted to the commands noted :—Punjab Command.—Surgeon-Captain R. W. H. Jackson. Bengal Command.—Surgeon-Major A. W. Cerleton and Surgeon-Lieutenant K. M. Cameron, Bombay Command.—Surgeon-Major H. M. Sloggett and Surgeon-Captain M. P. Holt.

THE following appointments are made :—1st Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant A. D. G. Ramsay, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 4th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant, R. E. Forbes, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 6th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant W. L. Dundas, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 8th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant S. M. Tahourdin, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races :—

Ships Boat—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boat	Entered by
H M S Fisgard's Cutter	Capt A B Fraser
H M S Brisk's Cutter	Comd J Rich
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Lieut. H Bisher Jon
Ryculla Boat	Capt S Stebbing
R A Cutter	Capt S J Chamier

Yachts—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Yacht	Entered by
"Red Rose"	Capt John Hext
Fideen	Lieut H. St J Gillespie
Tamlit	R H H Hopkins, Esq
Isca	Capt W F Potts
Mamelida	Capt S J Chamier

Course for both the races is No. 2 of the Club list.

THE long-standing question of providing a statue to Darwin in his native town, Shrewsbury, has been settled by the Shropshire Horticultural Society undertaking to defray the entire cost estimated at from £1,000 to £1,200. A Darwin memorial scholarship is also being subscribed to by admirers of the dear scientist, for which about £400 is already promised.

MR. TILAK ON THE BARODA CATASTROPHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much amused to read, in to-day's issue of your contemporary, a malignant attack on the *Mahratta* and the kind advice which it has gratuitously offered to Government with reference to my next nomination as an additional member of the Legislative Council. I, however, do not think that Lord Sandhurst's Government needs any advice in the matter. Whatever my record may be, it is certainly not kept to myself, and my voters as well as Government cannot be said to be unaware of it. But personal considerations apart, let me at once assure your contemporary, that as the publisher of the *Mahratta*, I am fully prepared to take my responsibility. What I have read in your own and other papers about the terrible disaster at Baroda, has led me to form exactly the same opinion as the one expressed in the *Mahratta*, and I have said the same thing in the *Kesari*. The only question now, therefore, is whether the *Times of India* or the *Mahratta* is guilty of "mendacity and insolence;" and I think it will not be difficult for any one to decide the questions after a careful consideration of the facts noted below.

To begin with, your contemporary has only half-quoted the remarks in the *Mahratta*, and with "characteristic cunning" distorted the sense so as to give them the appearance of an insinuation against the Viceroy, when nothing of the kind was said or meant. Let me first state the facts as they are—and then they will be on the authority of your contemporary. It seems that in penning the attacks on the *Mahratta* it was quite unconscious how the reports of the accident published in its columns would supply ample material for its condemnation. It is a case in which I need not adduce any evidence myself; but can safely rely on the inconsistencies and contradictions of your contemporary. The principal question at issue is, whether the news of the catastrophe had or had not reached the banquet hall that very night. Your contemporary says that it became generally known next morning, evidently with the intention of exculpating all the European guests of "feasting in callous indifferance" to the sad news. This is the whole case in a nutshell. In the words of the poor people; and thinks that the *Mahratta* ought to have been satisfied with the assurance of the Viceroy that he had not learnt any thing of the tragedy till the next morning. The *Mahratta*, no where says that it disbelieves the assurance of the Viceroy. But the Viceroy spoke for himself and not for all European guests. Despite the Viceroy's assurance the *Mahratta* could, therefore, say "we cannot for the life of us understand how none of the happy European guests failed to hear the groans and the howls of the mob," and I shall presently show that there is ample evidence in the columns of your contemporary fully justify the suprise here expressed by the *Mahratta*. The catastrophe occurred between 7 and 8 p.m., after the Viceroy had left the Public Park and before he had gone to the banquet at the Laxmi Vilasa Palace. There is no divergence of opinion on this point. The Viceroy left the Public Park after witnessing only a part of the programme of entertainments, but the crowd lingered behind to see it completed. The *Bombay Gazette*, of November 30, states that the catastrophe occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening while the banquet commenced a little after 9 p.m. Now let us see what occurred in the meantime. The road which was intended for the carriage of the Viceroy from the station or the town to the Residency, and which was, therefore specially decorated for the occasion, lay through the Public Park. It was by this road that the Viceroy was escorted on his arrival from the station to the Residency. It was by this road that he went to the Residency after witnessing the fire works in the evening; and it was by this road that he was to go from the Residency to the Laxmi Vilasa Palace for the banquet. But after the catastrophe, it was impossible to take the Viceroy by this road and we read in the *Times of India*, of November 30, that "for the time being the police were powerless to stem the tide. The carriages had already been diverted from the main road to the gardens in order to keep the way clear for the Viceregal party on their way to the banquet. But the Viceroy drove by the road outside the gardens *probably passing by the scene where the dreadful disaster was in progress.* The italics are mine. This is what the *Times'* correspondent has reported; and the report is fully confined by the accounts that have appeared in the Baroda papers. Both you and the *Times* have stated that the Police Commissioner of Baroda arrived promptly on the scene, and "collected the dead and removed the wounded to the hospital." So the Police Commissioner was on the spot before the Viceregal party had passed by the Park to the Laxmi Vilasa Palace. The route of the party was altered, but whatever the alteration there being no other road the party could not but pass by the road in front and within ear-shot of the place of the catastrophe which, according to the *Times'* correspondent, was in progress at the time. Well, the Viceroy might not have noticed the disaster himself. But it seems passing strange that every one of the Viceregal party should have failed to inquire why the road through the gardens was changed or to notice the cries and the groanings. But if the Viceroy and his party did not notice the disaster, there is at least one European gentleman who has come forward to tell us that no only did he notice it himself, but that he had also a talk about it with several other guests in the banquet hall. I refer you to the portion of the letter of M. Antonine Druet, the French artist, published in the *Times of India*, of 4th December. Your correspondent seem to have had a conversation with him, and a telegram is published in the issue of the *Times* of December 1, to the effect that M. Antonine Druet "who was in a bungalow in the gardens within a hundred yards of the bridge and who was an eye-witness of the catastrophe gives a heart-rending account of the scene. The cries of the frightened struggling crowd were awful to hear. He (M. Druet) is accustomed to the roars of lions in the adjacent part of the gardens. But these were nothing compared with what he heard at the awful time." How awful, is the evidence of the *Times'* correspondent himself that, according to M. Druet, the groans and the cries of the mob were more terrible than the roars of the lions; and I leave it to your readers to judge how near all this was in progressing mass to the European guests or the Viceregal party that passed within less than fifty yards from the bridge could have failed to notice it when the French artist heard it in his bungalow in the garden. The bungalow is not, I am ordinarily allowed to pass through the nahanf is not sufficient to carry off the filth to the main drain. Can it be that the habits of the Hindu have something to do with the present scourge the City is suffering from? In that case the drainage would be a curse, and not a blessing, to the city. But let it be noted that if the house-connections be given up, the sullage from the house nahani be permitted to flow through open gutters into the main drains underneath the road and gullies in contact with twice a day by an increased staff of sweepers. The drainage is in the opinion of several experienced laymen likely to suit the habits of the Hindus and work with satisfactory results. The inspection I speak of would not be more than is required, which at present is of the gully would prevent the earthy matter from flowing into and choking the main-drains. An increased staff of well-paid mukadums and inspectors would be steadily employed for the purpose. The proposed Deputy Health Officers, if at all needed, would be more needed for the work of supervision than for finding out any new means of sanitation for the city.—Yours, &c.,

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NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN !!
THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakspeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., By J. C. Eno's Patent.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomas & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RECTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 5s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

RUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the wing copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

ENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1896.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

"For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

OBTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT[illegible] HAMPSTE[illegible] LONDON, ENGLAND.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878. 1889.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

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TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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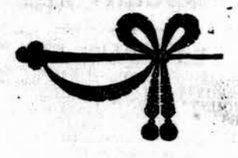
MARCKS & Co.

BOMBAY & POONA

NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.



Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.

Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

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Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

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Pearl-bedied Bird, Rs. 140.

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Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

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Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

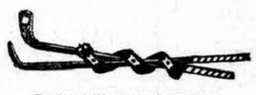
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

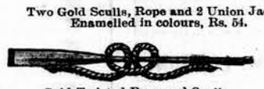
Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.



Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.

Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.



Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.

Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

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GINGER ALE EXTRACT

Supplies Pungency, Aroma, Coloring, and Flavoring

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WILLIAM HAY LIMITED, Manufacturing Chemists, HULL.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army; Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule Impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to the action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient (for ordinary use) it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S Royal EMBROCATION

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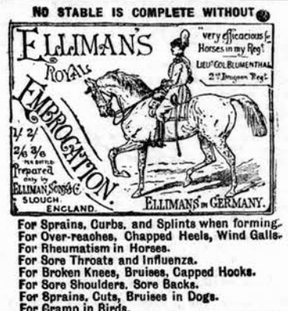

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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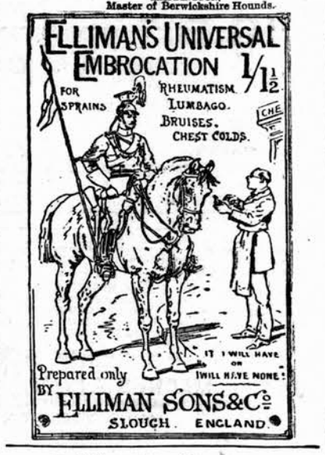

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NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

same as supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and R E D SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P BATHA & Co., BOMBAY, Sole Agents and Importers.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals. THREE LEADING FACTORIES—

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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

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In Packets and Tins.

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"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS. Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS. The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE. Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel in Bend.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in all direct or reclining position.

Prices:— Single, 14-, 18-, & 21- Double, 26-, 30-, & 33-6

Consultations, prescriptions Circulars, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., London 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c. From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co., 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA

WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 25 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades— NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-hande dClipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

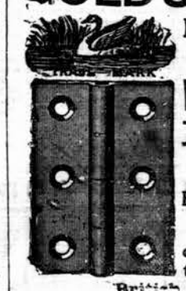
CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ½, ¾, ⅞, ¾ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

AGENTS:—**Treacher and Co.,** BYCULLA, BOMBAY AND POONA; **Bathgate & Co.,** **A. Leslie & Co.,** } CALCUTTA.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is at once gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

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NEW HORSES ARRIVED.

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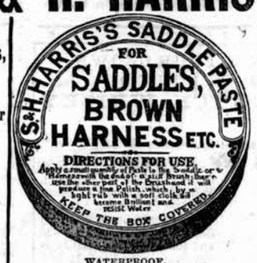

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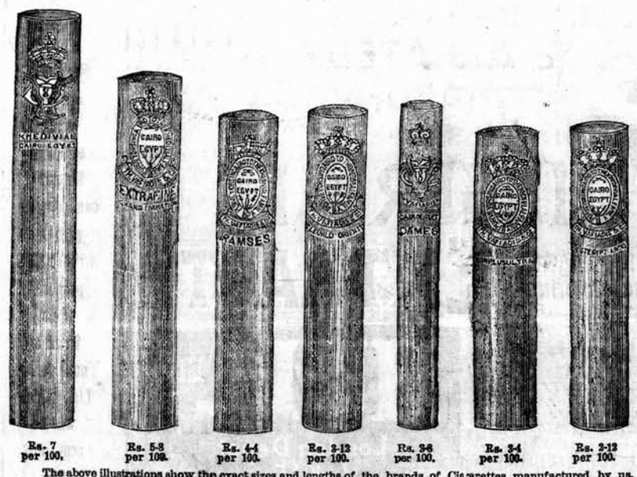

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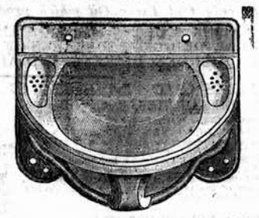

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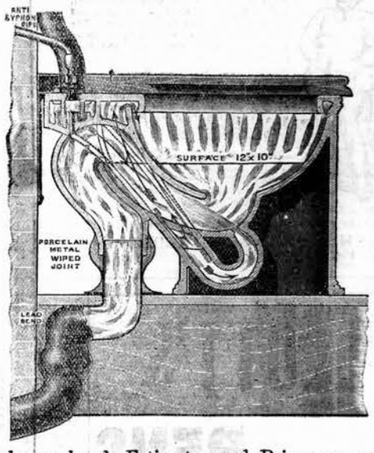

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